The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

A Fresh Outbreak of Disorder in Ireland.

Increased Emigration in Consequence of the Force Bill.

Resignation of Bocerra after an Altercation in the Cortes.

Reported Departure of Prince Pierre for America.

An Angry Uproar in the Ecumenical Council.

EUROPE.

Continued Outrages in Ireland—Increased Emigration—The University Boat Race.

LONDON, April 1.—The popular discontent in Ireland seems to be increasing. The evening papers of this city today publish a long list of outrages which have recently been committed there. Yesterday the Protestant Church at Buttevant, Cork County, was burned by evil-disposed persons, the walls and furniture defaced, and the building itself nearly destroyed. The Dublin correspondent of the *Evening Post* says that the emigration from Ireland to the United States has increased to a remarkable extent within the past few days, and is altogether due to the probable passage through Parliament of the obnoxious bill for the preservation of life and property in Ireland. The *Examiner* finds in the disconnected and contradictory discussions on Irish affairs in the House of Commons proofs of the wisdom of the American system, which leaves local affairs to local Legislatures....The Atlantic Cable Company, after considering the proposed bill for consolidating the Anglo-American with the French Transatlantic Cable Company, have given it their approval, three-fourths of the stock supporting it. A resolution to the effect has been adopted at a meeting of the Company.....The University boat crews are out two or three times a day on the Thames. The practice of the Oxford men is still the best; but the Cambridge crew are fast improving.

The Irish Force Bill—House of Commons—Education in Ireland—Proposed Remodeling of Trinity College.

LONDON, April 1.—The House of Commons today, in Committee, considered the Irish Force bill as returned from the House of Lords with amendments, and engaged in a protracted debate, mainly on the technical and legal features of its coercive clauses. Messrs. BALL and DISRAELI accused Mr. GLADSTONE of introducing amendments which altered the principle on which the bill was based. Mr. GLADSTONE warmly resented the charge and argued the entire coherency of the modifications which he had suggested. Mr. GLADSTONE moved that all the amendments made in the House of Lords, save one, be agreed to. The motion was carried....The consideration of the Irish Land bill was resumed. The Solicitor-General for Ireland and Mr. BALL discussed the technicalities of the bill. After a recess Mr. FAWCETT moved a resolve that the House, approving the plan of sectarian and undenominational teaching in Ireland, is in favor of remodeling Trinity College so as to remove religious disabilities. He supported his resolve with cogent arguments. Mr. PLUNKETT, as member for Trinity College, followed, angrily deprecating interference with that institution. He predicted that the adoption of the resolve would produce results affecting not that College alone, but all the educational establishments of Ireland. Mr. GLADSTONE reminded the gentleman that the abolition of university tests was one of the proposed measures of the session, and in the present discussion that fact would be kept in view. He referred to the imposition of ultramontane tendencies in the Ministry, and pronounced it absurd. He deplored the necessity of introducing a measure tending to convulse the country, but denied emphatically that the trust confided by the people to the Whig Party would be abandoned. His duty was unmistakable. It seemed that the Government was on the wrong course, he would acknowledge it; but feeling that he was right, he must stand where he stood. Mr. BERESFORD HOPE urged Mr. FAWCETT to withdraw his resolve. Mr. BALL made a speech in support of the resolve. Without action on the subject the House adjourned.....In the House of Lords this evening the Irish Force bill was again received from the House of Commons with all the Lords amendments concurred in save one. Without taking action on the bill the House adjourned.

A Sharp Discussion in the Spanish Cortes—Resignation of Senor Becerra in Consequence—His Successor—Rome and Sicily.

MADRID, April 1.—A sharp discussion occurred in the Constituent Cortes yesterday afternoon between Señor ROBLEDO, one of the Deputies from Porto Rico, and Señor M. BECERRA, the Minister for the Colonies, wherein the honor of the first-named gentleman was called in question. An exciting scene ensued, which was followed by the withdrawal of Señor BECERRA from the Cabinet. His resignation having been accepted, Señor S. MORET, recently connected with the Navy Department, was appointed to succeed him. Señor MORET is an intimate friend of Admiral TOPETE, late Minister of the Marine. It is understood that the new Minister favors the proposed Constitution for Porto Rico, and will carry it through the Cortes.

PARIS, April 1.—Dispatches from Madrid state that preparations are being made for a great demonstration in that city on Sunday next against million conscription.....

ROME, April 1.—It is asserted that the Papal Court has repented the overtures made by ALI PASHA in favor of the Armenians.

LONDON, April 1.—It is reported at Rome that all attempts to conciliate the opposition in the Council of Ministers have been abandoned. CLARDINI insists on the resignation of the Cabinet.

The French Senatus Consultum—Pierre Bonaparte—The Sickness and Dr. Tardieu—Newspaper Prosecutions.

PARIS, April 1.—The Ministerial journals defend the Senatus Consultum, while all the other papers pronounce it insufficient....The Press (newspaper) announces that Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE has gone to America, and his family have been sent to Switzerland. Other journals say the Prince has not left France, but soon will....Another manifestation was made today by the students of the Ecole de Medicine against Dr. TARDIEU. They refused to allow the Professor to proceed with his lecture. There was much disorder, but the Police did not interfere....The *Gazette des Tribunaux* to-day announces that at least six weeks will be required for a proper examination into the affair of the conspiracy. Although the Magistrates are diligently at work, the *Gazette* adds, every day something new and important transpires in regard to the matter.....OLIVIER HUGO, of the editorial staff of the *Rappel*, has been condemned to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs, and the managing editor of the same paper has been condemned to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 1,500 francs, for violations of the Press laws.

An English Delegation to the Evangelical Conference—An Angry Uproar in Ecumenical Council—Rome and Sicily.

LONDON, April 1.—A committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the visit of the English delegation to the Working Conference of the Evangelical Alliance at New-York next Autumn. The delegates will probably be Rev. Dr. Jobson, Prof. Stokes, Canon Fremantle, Dean Westcott, and Rev. Messrs. Dale, Hanna, Cairns and Alexander.....J. S. MORGAN & Co. have introduced the mortgage bonds of the St. Louis Bridge Company into this market.....Advices from Rome report a tumultuous scene at a recent sitting of the Ecumenical Council. SCHWARZENBERG and Bishop STROSSMAYER endeavored to urge a policy of conciliation, and while speaking in favorable terms of Protestants and objecting to the anathemas directed against them as sectarian and profane, they were silenced by the angry uproar of the assembly.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

A Demonstration in Washington—Remarks by the President, the Vice-President, and Senator Sumner.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A Committee appointed at a meeting of the First Ward Republican Club, last night, waited on President GRANT today, and tendered him their thanks on behalf of the colored people for making the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment the subject of a message to Congress, and for the interest he had manifested in promoting their political and social interests. The Committee tendered him a serenade, for which the President thanked them and said it would afford him pleasure to receive them to-night. Accordingly, at six o'clock this evening, a large crowd gathered before the Executive Mansion, when the band played "Hail to the Chief," and the President, accompanied by Col. J. W. FORNEY, representing the Republican Association, appeared at the door of the Executive mansion. After repeated applause at the appearance of the President and the introduction by him of the Committee, Col. FORNEY, on behalf of the Republican citizens, announced to the President that they called upon him to express their profound gratification for the proclamation which sealed the great work of their emancipation. Col. FORNEY also briefly described the beneficial results which would ensue to the race by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

To this the President responded:

I can assure those present that no consummation of the war affords me so much pleasure as the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution by three-fourths of the States of the Union. I have felt the greatest anxiety ever since I was called to this House to know that this was to be secured. It completes the work of the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] I cannot say near so much on this subject as I would like to, not being accustomed to speaking, but I thank you for your presence this evening.

When the applause, which greeted the President's remarks, had subsided, Vice-President COLFAX, who was present, was called upon. He made a short address, assuring those present that his heart was with them in gratitude for the proclamation which has declared to the people of this Republic and to the people of the world the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Leaving the Executive mansion the party, who were in carriages and omnibuses, proceeded to Senator SUMNER's residence. That gentleman was vociferously cheered upon his appearance, and made the following speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I congratulate you upon the great result that has been accomplished. For years I have spoken to you in hope and object has been fulfilled the great promise of the Declaration of Independence changed into performance; to see that declaration become a reality. [Cheering.] This at last is nearly accomplished, if it does not seem entirely accomplished, for it is not. It is my nature, fellow-citizens, to think now of what remains to be done; to think more of our duties than of our triumphs; and only today I have heard from Philadelphia of a decision in Court of Justice that a person of Chinese birth could not be naturalized in this country because of color. This is in pursuance of one of those old statutes of the days of slavery before the word "white" began to be stricken from the laws. Repeatedly from my seat in the Senate I have made appeals for the stricken from the word from the laws. I have now a bill before the Judiciary Committee to strike this word from our naturalization laws. What the Committee will do remains to be seen. I need not say that I shall impress upon the Committee the importance of passing this bill. It remains further that equal rights shall be secured in all the public conveyances and on the railroads in the United States, so that no one shall be excluded by reason of color. It also remains that you, here in Washington, shall complete this equality of rights in your common schools. You all go together in one school, and any person may find a seat in the Senate of the United States; but the child is shut out of the common school on account of color. This discrimination must be abolished. All schools must be open to all without distinction of color. In this accomplishing this you will work, not only for yourselves, but will set an example for all the land, and most especially for the South. Only in this way can your school system be extended for the equal good of all. And now that you have at heart the education of your children, and they should grow up in the knowledge of equal rights so essential for their protection to the world, it is your boundon duty here in Washington to see that this is accomplished. Your school system must be founded on equal rights, so that no one shall be excluded on account of color. In this way human rights will be kept and established. And I would remind you, although this has not been accomplished, the victories already are the assurances that all which should be done will be done. You have advanced step by step until you have reached your present position; and now it only remains that you should continue to the end, earnest, faithful, and determined; then will the whole work be done. Returning you my sincere thanks, I offer my felicitations on this occasion, and bid you good night.

Gen. FREMONT was next visited, but made no speech, merely thanking the Committee who visited him for the compliment. The residence of Secretary Fish was next reached. Secretary BOUTWELL, who was present, shared with the Secretary of State in the compliments of the evening. Urgent calls were made upon both these gentlemen for a speech, and after appearing upon the portico of the dwelling, Secretary FISH humorously remarked that he was much indebted for one visit on this inclement night, and that if he ever indulged in speech-making he would do so to-night. He would, however, have pleasure in producing a gentleman who had made many and good speeches. He therefore introduced Secretary BOUTWELL, who said he was disinclined to make a speech on this occasion which had brought them together, which was only second to the proclamation of emancipation. Without that, the Fifteenth Amendment would not have been called; but the emancipation proclamation had made the Fifteenth Amendment practicable. The long series of trials have culminated in the rights of the colored people without regard to race or color; but now that they had adopted the doctrine of the equality of all men before the law, let them see that the foundation was laid for the general welfare of the whole people, which can only be secured by the establishment of an universal system of education, which, with this country would become an example of the strength of republican government. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the advantages which accrued to the people by free education, the pulpit and the press, and in concluding his brief speech he said: "We may safely anticipate for our country a degree of prosperity and power which has not been enjoyed by any nation in modern times, and as far as this serenade is in any sense complimentary to me, I thank you all."

The crowd cheered Secretary BOUTWELL, and then proceeded to the residence of Gen. BUTLER, who was not at home. At a late hour they started to serenade Senator SUMNER, Mayor BOWEN and others.

The Fifteenth Amendment in Pennsylvania—Re-opening of the Avondale Mine.

SCRANTON, April 1.—Three hundred guns were fired by our colored population this morning in honor of the promulgation of the Fifteenth Amendment.....The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's Avondale mine will begin working the first time since the fire in September last, on Monday next. A new coal-breaker and other buildings have been constructed at an expense of $80,000. An opening has been made to the Union mine, 620 feet, and an air-shaft sunk to the old rock tunnel. The mine will be ventilated with a fan instead of a furnace, and every precaution for safety to the miners has been taken.

Amusement of the Philadelphia City Workers—A Hoax upon the Colored People.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—At a meeting of the Councils yesterday a resolution passed both branches allowing the colored people to celebrate the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment by a meeting in Independence square. The morning papers mentioned the fact, and a colored crowd gathered, but the affair proved to be a lie of April hoax, as no celebration was intended. The colored Zouave Volunteers also assembled at the armory opposite Independence Hall as if for parade, attracting another crowd, but they finally dispersed without any public demonstration.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Vote on Annexation—A Comparison with Previous Elections—Anxiety About the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—J. C. SOLEG, United States Navy, attached to Admiral POOR's staff, arrived here today with dispatches from San Domingo. He is accompanied by Mr. CONN, Commissioner for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty. He left San Domingo on the 15th of March, on the United States steamer *Tenedo*, for Havana. The latter says the vote in favor of annexation was conducted in a most peaceable way all over the country, and that in the agricultural districts it was almost unanimous in favor of annexation, the people only wishing for tranquillity and security, in order that they may devote themselves to industry. The question of annexation to Spain, which was discussed during two years, was carried by only 4,000 votes. CABRAL's election in 1866 was effected through universal suffrage by a majority of 4,300 votes, but the vote in favor of annexation to the United States, which was taken in less than a fortnight, without any kind of interference on the part of the Government or the presence of a single soldier, was decided by a majority of more than 15,000 with an opposition of only two per cent. Everything was quiet when the Commissioner left San Domingo, and the merchants were awaiting with anxiety the decision of the United States in order to give more attention to business. Not only San Domingo but the surrounding West India Islands consider annexation necessary to salvation and as a means to their future welfare.

THE WEST.

The Funding Bill—The St. Louis Fair—The Dubuque Riot—A Freshet Threatened—Remains of Gen. Thomas in Wyoming.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—At a recent meeting of the St. Louis Clearing-house Association, the question of adopting a memorial similar to that passed at Chicago, protesting against the passage of the Funding bill, was fully discussed and tabled by a very decided majority, all the national banks voting to lay it on the table. It is stated that Mr. CROSWELL, now at Washington, is misrepresenting the national banks of this city in opposing the Funding bill. Yesterday telegrams signed by the representatives of the banks, voting as above, were sent to Washington, stating that a majority in number, capital and business of the banks of St. Louis favor the passage of the Funding bill as sent by the Senate to the House.....HORACE GREELEY will deliver the opening address at the next fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to be held Oct. 30.....LYNCH, the ringleader of the riot on the steamer *Dubuque* last Fall, arrived here to-day from Arkansas, where he was arrested. He will be taken to Rock Island for trial.....The rain-storm continues, and the river is rising quite rapidly, with the prospect of high water. All the upper streams are swelling.....The steamer *Minnecapolis* left to-day for the foot of Lake Pepin, with every prospects of getting through and reaching St. Paul.

CHEYENNE, W. T., April 1.—Gov. CAMPBELL started West to-day to meet the car with the remains of Gen. THOMAS and accompany them through Wyoming. The military are making preparations to pay appropriate honors here and at other points in the Territory on the line of the railroad.

CORINNE, Utah, April 1.—A recent telegraphic report of a public meeting at Salt Lake City stated that O. J. HOLLISTER, Collector of United States Internal Revenue, had been elected one of the committees to prepare a memorial to Congress in favor of the modification of the Cullom bill. In a letter to the *Deseret News* of the 26th ult., Mr. HOLLISTER says he was not at the meeting, and authorized no one to make such use of his name.

A Woman Suffrage Discussion—A Response from the Red River.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A discussion on the woman suffrage question took place at Peoria last evening between Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of New-York, and Prof. E. C. HEWITT, of the Illinois Normal University. The discussion lasted two hours. The Professor is said to have come off second best. It will be resumed to-night.

Dr. SCHULTZ, a Canadian who has been at the head of the opposition to RIELL at Winnepeg, and upon whose head has been set a price, arrived at St. Paul yesterday, via Duluth, having reached there by an overland journey on snowshoes, after much hardship. The Winteres, a tribe of half-breeds, buffalo hunters, have, it is reported, joined RIELL. They number several hundred.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Unemployed of San Francisco—Honors by a British Man-of-War to Gen. Thomas—Mail Service to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Since the passage of the law constituting Mayor SELBY and two other city officials Commissioners, with authority to improve the city property, for the purpose of giving work to the numerous unemployed suffering laborers in this city, there has been unavoidable delay in perfecting the plans for the work, which has caused great disappointment and dissatisfaction among the poor people interested. Several public demonstrations have taken place, and at one time a riot was feared. A number of demagogues are endeavoring to make political capital out of this delay, but the good sense of the people frustrated their purpose. The Commissioners have decided upon their plans, and on Monday next a large number of laborers will be put to work grading and improving Yerba Buena Park.....On the departure of the steamer yesterday, conveying the remains of Gen. THOMAS, the English frigate *Zealous*, now lying in this harbor, fired minute guns, and displayed her flags at half-mast.....Private advices from the Hawaiian Kingdom state that one of the first measures which will be brought before the Legislature by the Government will be a bill granting a subsidy for a mail service between the city and Australia via Honolulu. There is no doubt as to its passage.

The Last of the American Anti-Slavery Society—A Closing Jubilee.

BOSTON, April 1.—The American Anti-Slavery Society, of which WENDELL PHILLIPS is President, has resolved to hold its last meeting, a commemorative jubilee, in Apollo Hall, New-York, on Saturday, April 9. The Society will be dissolved in the evening of that date. Representative abolitionists from all parts of the country are expected to be present. The services will last all day.

Resistance to a Constable by Negroes in Philadelphia—One Man Shot.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Last night Constable WILLIAM WETHERINGS went into a colored neighborhood in St. Mary-street to arrest CHAS. MORRIS (colored) on a warrant, and while attempting to make the arrest MORRIS resisted. A crowd collected, and the policeman was struck with a brick. MORRIS was armed with a knife, and was complaint, when the constable fired a revolver. The ball struck HARRY THOMAS, (colored,) causing death in a few minutes. The constable made his escape from the fury of the crowd, but was subsequently arrested and committed to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

THE SOUTH.

The Fifteenth Amendment in Maryland—Registration of Negroes—The Marbury Way in Richmond—An Incident of Southern Life.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 1.—Today the registration of negroes under the Fifteenth Amendment was begun in Towsontown, the county-seat of Baltimore County, seven or eight miles from this city. The registration is preparatory to the town election which takes place on Monday next. The town has recently been incorporated and the election will be the first under the new charter. It is estimated that the negroes will form about one-sixth of the voters of the town. This is the first instance of the registration of colored people in Maryland, or of preparations for qualifying them as voters. The House of Delegates of the State Legislature has already passed a bill complying with the requirements of the Fifteenth Amendment, and which will probably pass the State Senate to-morrow, as the Legislature will adjourn by limitation on Monday, unless the Governor calls an extra session.

RICHMOND, Va., April 1.—It has been quiet in the city today. ELLYSON has gone on exercising the functions of Mayor without interference from the United States authorities. So also has CAMPBELL. The Police of both Mayors are on the streets to-night. This morning ELLYSON's Police surrendered the Second Station-house to CAMPBELL by mistaken orders of their functions. CAMPBELL made two demands for possession of the City Hall today, but ELLYSON refused to give it up.

SELMA, Ala., April 1.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Tuscaloosa, today, says:

A shooting affray occurred here this morning between RUTLEDGE RANDOLPH and a man named SMITH, a friend of VAUGHAN. SMITH and VAUGHAN came from the University, and while VAUGHAN remained behind on the opposite side of the street, SMITH went to where RANDOLPH was standing, it is said, and cried out, "Shoot!" and drew his pistol. RANDOLPH also drew his pistol, and both fired several shots. RANDOLPH was wounded in the leg and thigh, but not dangerously; SMITH was also slightly wounded. A bystander was killed. SMITH and VAUGHAN were both arrested. The people are greatly excited concerning the affair.

RICHMOND, Va., April 1—Evening.—This evening the Marbury way was taken into the State Courts by ELLYSON, and Judge WELFORD, of the Circuit Court, granted a mandamus and issued an injunction restraining CAMPBELL from exercising the duties of Mayor.

The Death of Gen. Thomas—Gen. Sheridan's Circular to the Army of the Cumberland.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The following is Gen. SHERIDAN's circular announcing the death of Gen. THOMAS to the Army of the Cumberland:

To the Society of the Army of the Cumberland:

As the senior Vice-President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, the undersigned announces the duty of making to the Society the saddest announcement it is possible for it to receive—that of the sudden and most unexpected death of the object of its supreme love and respect, Our President, Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS. He is dead. True and modest, brave and trusted, the perfect type of a soldier and gentleman—he is no more. The army and the country have experienced an irreparable loss, but that left by his children of the old Army of the Cumberland is that of a bereaved father. His noble life and deeds need not be recalled to them; they are as well known and will be as fondly remembered by every member of that old army as the dearest thing their hearts contain. He died, as it befitted he should, with his harness on, his fame without spot or blemish. It is requested that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the Society for thirty days. At its next meeting a suitable tribute will be taken for a full consideration of our greatest loss.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Vice-President.

Another meeting of the Committee to make arrangements for the reception of Gen. THOMAS was held this afternoon. Gen. SHERIDAN said he had received a dispatch from Col. WILLARD, who has charge of the remains of Gen. THOMAS, saying that he should reach Chicago next Tuesday afternoon. They will probably leave for Troy the same evening over the Michigan Southern and New-York Central Roads. Gen. SHERIDAN to-day received the following dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1870.

To Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding the Military District of Missouri:

I have telegraphed Col. WILLARD, in charge of Gen. THOMAS' remains, to consult with Mrs. THOMAS and to arrange for the funeral in the details of the funeral. The funeral party should reach Troy, N. Y., by Thursday of next week, and if the train is to be there then Friday will be a good day, as I can reach Troy Friday night on Saturday, and the President also. If the body is properly prepared it could be taken from Troy to West Point on Monday, April 11, and the funeral take place on Tuesday the 12th. Please have some one well out on the road at Bridger or Fort Sanders to see Col. WILLARD and get an answer on these points, that I may announce the day definitely to the Cadets.

(Signed.) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

A Committee of fifty of our leading citizens, headed by Gen. J. D. WEBSTER and Mayor MAHE, was appointed to act with Gen. SHERIDAN and staff.

Boiler Explosion in New-Haven—Two Persons Killed and Several Wounded.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 1.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred at the factory of the New-Haven Folding-chair Company a little after 1 o'clock today. Two persons were killed and several wounded. Part of the building was torn down, and the boiler was thrown over thirty feet. The bodies have been got out of the ruins. The damage is not ascertained yet. Nine years ago an explosion occurred in the same factory, and five persons were killed outright.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1.—The mid-day train from Worcester collided with a carriage containing SAMUEL H. GASKILL and his wife, at a crossing near Woonsocket, this afternoon. Mrs. GASKILL was killed and her husband somewhat bruised. The horse was killed and the vehicle demolished. Mr. GASKILL lives in North Blackstone, Mass. The horse was unmanageable.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 1.—At the Academy of Music, last evening, one of the largest audiences for an assembly in this city was addressed by Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES on the issue of the day, and in reply to Senator MORTON's speech made here on the 22d of February.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 1.—The colored people of this city celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by a salute of 100 guns last evening. They will have a grand celebration of the event in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—JOHN DORIAN's whisky distillery, a bonded warehouse, on Willow-street, was burned last night. The loss is $10,000. The stock of whisky was small, the distillery only operating a quarter of the time.

BOSTON, April 1.—A match game of billiards of 1,200 points, for the championship of Massachusetts, was played last night between E. R. WORCESTER, of Boston, and FRANK DEWESON, of Springfield, with the following result: DEWESON, 1,200; WILMARTH, 707.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Burgesses Corps have been obliged, by prior engagements, to decline the invitation of the Seventh New-York Regiment to visit that City on the 19th instant.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 1.—LORENZO MULLER, a young man, twenty years of age, was pushed into the masher at the Fairgrove Paper Mills, at Hamilton, Ohio, Wednesday night, by boys with whom he was quarreling, and instantly killed.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—DANIEL KENNEDY died yesterday of apoplexy, fifteen minutes after coming out of the air-chamber of the Eastern pier of the bridge.

NEW-HAVEN, April 1.—The Republican meeting which was to have been held this evening was adjourned in consequence of the sad accident at the folding-chair factory, which has cast a gloom over the city. Resolutions of sympathy with those who were suffering were passed, and a subscription taken up for the relief of their families.

NORWICH, April 1.—The Republicans here have nominated Ex-Senator FOSTER and THADDEUS GOODRICH to represent this town in the next Legislature.

BANGOR, Me., April 1.—An attempt was made last evening to throw an excursion train on the European and North American Railroad off the track, by placing thereon a stone, weighing about three hundred pounds. The engine was thrown from the track, causing a detention of between two and three hours, but no other damage was done.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

Opening Proceedings in the Trial of Pierre Bonaparte.

Offensive Testimony of Irreconcilable Witnesses.

Funeral of Enrique de Bourbon in Madrid.

The steam-ship *Denmark*, which left Bremen March 19, and Southampton March 20, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than were those at hand by the *Java*.

The Paris papers announce the death of Dr. ROBERT WOODWORTH, Surgeon United States Navy, and that of M. VICTOR PARRENTIN, the architect selected for the restoration of the Hotel Carnavalet, lately purchased by the city for the formation of the Historical Museum of Paris.

"The physical state of the Empress CHARLOTTE," says the *Temps*, "has altered so much for the worse that she can no longer pay her visits as usual to the Château of Laeken. She has to be closely watched at the Palace of Tervueren, where the Queen of the Belgians goes to see her twice a week. Her mental alienation is now accompanied by fever, which confines her to her bed in a state of complete prostration."

Mme. PATTI had a narrow escape during her late return from Russia. She was traveling with her husband and attendants in one of those compartments called sleeping-chamber, sitting-room, &c., and had retired to rest, leaving a stove alight. In the middle of the night she was awoke by a burning sensation in the throat, and, on springing out of bed, was almost stifled by a mass of smoke. At her cries, the servants hastened to her, and they found that the stove had become over-heated and had set fire to the floor of the vehicle and to some of the furniture. Every one immediately set to work to extinguish the flames, but their efforts might have been useless had not the train then stopped at Bromberg to take in water, for on the German lines the means of communication exist between the passengers and the guard.

A Constantinople letter in the *North-Eastern Correspondence* says that secret information has reached the Porte that a revolutionary conspiracy has been formed in Greece for the purpose of dethroning the Sultan, and, in the confusion which would follow such an event, raising an insurrection among the Christian populations of Turkey. The date of the revolution is fixed for the 9th of April, anniversary of the revolution of 1821. Preparations are to be made for burning the Ottoman fleet by some sailors at Constantinople who belong to the conspiracy, and 2,000 Belgian rifles have been purchased for the use of the insurgents. At the same time a diversion is to be made by some foreign Power (Russia or Greece?) with the object of drawing the Ottoman troops from the capital.

A PRINCE'S CRIME.

After-Scenes of the Autueil Tragedy—Convocation of the High Court at Tours—The Judges—Commencement of the Trial—Testimony of the Prince and of MM. De Fonvielle and Grousset.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 21.

It was my intention to have gone down to Tours to attend the trial of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, until I ascertained that the Paris Press had made such complete arrangements for reporting and telegraphing the details here from hour to hour, that a foreign correspondent comparing and digesting the different accounts would be likely to give a much better and clearer synopsis of the proceedings than he could probably do on the spot, unaided by a knowledge of stenography and the habit of reporting. The interest connected with the trial has besides been greatly weakened by the premature publication of the *acte d'accusation* by the London papers, one of which managed to get a copy of it despite the precautions of the legal authorities. The public have become convinced from the statement of the evidence for the defense contained in this document that the case made up for the prisoner, whether true or false, is of a character which will permit any jury well disposed toward the dynasty to give him the benefit of the doubts that may be inspired by it. I have analyzed the list of the panel, and I find that out of the eight-seven names of which it is composed, thirty-two are Mayors or Ex-Mayors, while the rest are Judges de Paix, ex-sous Prefets, notaries, wealthy landed proprietors or large manufacturers, the greater portion of whom are decorated. Dispossessing Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE to have been the victim and VICTOR NOIR to be arraigned for his murder before a jury thus constituted, what chance do you think he would have of an acquittal? Knowing the vindictive feelings which prevail among the Government functionaries, at least among those appointed by the late Administration, against the Press, it is my opinion it would be but a slender one.

It is this impression, shared alike by the general public as well as by the Republicans, which has shorn the trial of a great portion of the interest that would otherwise have attended it. It is regarded in the light of a solemn farce, which will not succeed in convincing any one, either of the innocence of the prisoner, or of the case having been submitted to the proper tribunal. It would have been better for the interests for the Prince himself for it to have been taken before an ordinary jury. I believe that this was his own opinion as soon as he had had time to advise with his friends. Strong as is the belief which I entertain as to his culpability of a foul and most unprovoked murder, I do not think that if the case had been taken before the *Cour d' Assises* the Prince could have been legally found guilty. The whole Bar, even including those most opposed to the Imperial family, are, I understand, agreed upon this point. The dynasty, therefore, as well as the prisoner himself, would have gained much if the privilege of having the case tried before an exceptional tribunal had been waived, for it is ridiculous to pretend that the law stood in the way of it. The Chambers, or at all events a Senatus Consultum, would at once have disposed of the difficulty. It would have done more to convince the masses of the sincerity of the liberalism of the new régime than all the doubtful compromises between personal and parliamentary government which are now being elaborated into laws. The bad effect of an acquittal by a tribunal which rest merely in its origin but in its actual constitution is suspected, will hardly be counteracted by the exercise of the Imperial clemency in the case of the conspirator MEGY, which it is said has been decided upon in the event of his being found guilty of the murder of the Police Agent sent to arrest him.

THE JUDGES.

On Friday, about 2½, the Judges of the High Court arrived at Tours by the same train which brought the Princess PIERRE BONAPARTE. There was no ceremonial, the Judges having declined the honors that are usually paid to them on their arrival. The Mayor, the Procureur-General, the President of the Civil Tribunal, and several other eminent persons, were at the station awaiting them. M. GLAINDAZ, the President, is about seventy years of age, and is small in stature, but stoutly built. His features are expressive of great acuteness, but are at the same time characterized by mildness and benevolence. He made the reputation, which procured him high judicial honors, in the Press prosecutions which took place between 1848 and 1852, when he filled the position of Advocate General at the Court of Aix. He found himself opposed to the leading Republican advocates, such as CREMIEUX, JULES FAVRE and MARIE, and distinguished himself not merely by the ability with which he discharged an invidious and unpleasant duty, but by the courtesy and good temper with which he met the attacks of his opponents. M. RAMBOURGET is about sixty years of age, and is the perfect type of an Italian Magistrate. He is a man of extreme distinction, both in appearance and manners, and has more the insinuating air of a diplomat than the measured dignity and gravity of a Judge. It was he who during the eventful period between 1848 and 1852 was charged, as *Juge d'instruction*, with the examination of the persons involved in the numerous plots and conspiracies which occupied the attention of the authorities, and more especially with that of the accused of April and of PIANORI. It will be remembered with what skill he extorted from the inventor of the infernal machine the confessions which it was so important to obtain from him. The Procureur-General GRANDPERRET is still young, and his rapid promotion to his present position has surprised every one. He was originally, I believe, a journalist and chief editor of the *Salut Public* at Lyons. It is said that he prepares carefully all his speeches, but if he does so he must be gifted with a most excellent memory. It was he who conducted the prosecution against TRAUPMANN. The other members of the High Court are M. FRIDILLADE DE CARBONNIER, formerly chief of the *division de culte* in the ministry of justice, M. BOUGLY, the oldest in point of years, and formerly Procureur du Roi in Paris, and M. GASTAMBIDE, who comes from Amiens, and who formerly filled with distinction the office of Advocate-General.

PRINCESS PIERRE BONAPARTE.

If the arrival of the Princess PIERRE BONAPARTE was marked by no courtesies on the part of the authorities, it was compensated for by the attention of the crowd, who followed her with eager curiosity from the railway station to her hotel, to which she proceeded on foot, holding her children by the hand. No insult or unkindness was offered her by the populace. They probably remembered that she had been elevated to her present position from a station similar to their own, and they respected in the daughter of a mechanic the misfortunes that they might not have been inclined to pardon in the descendant of an aristocratic family. There was that in her appearance and demeanor, too, which commanded respect, if not sympathy. The Princess is about five-and-thirty years of age, and is tall, stout and of dark complexion. She has magnificent eyes and the most agreeable smile imaginable. There is no more devoted wife or mother; she goes out but little, and receives at house home at Auteuil only a few intimate friends. She has a great ascendancy over the Prince, and since the dreadful affair of the 10th of January, has employed it to render him patient during the long days of imprisonment, especially tedious for a man of his habits, which elapsed between his arrest and his removal to Tours.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A telegraphic summary of the principal incidents of the first day's proceedings is at hand. The High Court of Justice had assembled, and the proceeding commenced at 11½ A. M. The Court had been crowded since 9½. All the civil and military authorities, as well as the mother and brother of the late VICTOR NOIR, were present.

Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE was introduced at 12:40 P. M., accompanied by a captain of gendarmerie. The jury having been sworn, the President read an address to the jury, explaining the exceptional jurisdiction in the present case, and their duties.

The interrogatory of the Prince was then proceeded with.

THE PRESIDENT—You were condemned in 1849?

PRINCE PIERRE—I was then grossly insulted.

THE PRESIDENT—An article to be regretted has been published by the *Avenir Corse*.

PRINCE PIERRE—I wished to defend the honor of my family.

On being questioned respecting the incidents at Auteuil, the Prince repeated exactly the recital made by him in his reply to the Judge d'Instruction.

"Why did you enter the saloon with a revolver?"

"I always carry a revolver."

"Your hand was on the revolver in your pocket?" To this the Prince made no reply, but stated afterward that M. DE FONVIELLE showed his pistol first.

"Why did you fire upon M. DE FONVIELLE who endeavored to escape?"

"M. DE FONVIELLE endeavored to fire and was taking aim."

A printed plan of the house of the Prince at Auteuil was distributed among the members of the jury, and the President gave some explanations.

By M. FLOCQUET, the counsel for the Noir family—Why was your pistol found fully loaded when you were arrested?

THE PRINCE—I reloaded because I believed myself in danger from persons outside.

The sitting of the Court was then suspended for a short time.

The Court reassembled at 2:30 P. M. LALMAND, Secretary of M. HOUDOT, Commissioner of Police, read the deposition of M. DE FONVIELLE, made on the 10th of January, in which the Prince is accused of having struck a blow before firing.

M. DE FONVIELLE was then summoned into the witness-box. He repeated his version of the affair, and said he did not imagine that he was going to visit an assassin. The Prince replied: "I assassin, yourself," and proceeded to advert to the Orsini conspiracy. M. FONVIELLE, continued by the President, declared that he himself was always armed; had he not been so he should have been killed at the Prince's house.

The Prince hereupon declared that M. FONVIELLE's version was entirely false. The latter had invaded his house armed, and should not now be a witness but a defendant in the cause.

In reply to M. LEROUX, the Prince's counsel, M. DE FONVIELLE denied positively ever having said that the Prince had been struck by NOIR.

The witness, M. GROUSSET, manager of the *Marseillaise*, then arrived, attended by two gendarmes. On his entering the Court there had something not heard by the public, but which caused murmurs from the people outside. (He was asked if he was any relation of the accused, and replied: "His mother had so many lovers that it was possible.")

M. DE GRANDPERRET, the Procureur Impérial, told him that if he repeated the Court's conduct he should be compelled to inflict a punishment upon him.

M. GROUSSET replied, but was interrupted by the President, who requested him to confine himself to the facts of the case.

M. GROUSSET then gave explanations at great length, and in the course of his observations said that Prince PIERRE's crime had caused a universal affright, and that he (the witness) had never better understood the sad condition into which eighteen years of Imperial rule had plunged France.

M. DE GRANDPERRET hereupon rose and stated that he did not wish to demand any greater penalty than that which the witness was already suffering in prison, but he requested that the witness should be conducted hither, and that his written deposition should be read to the Court. The President acceded to this request, and the sitting closed at 5 P. M.

THE DEAD BOURBON.

Funeral of Don Enrique de Bourbon in Madrid—A Revolutionary Incident.

Madrid (March 16) Correspondence Times.

The funeral of DON ENRIQUE DE BOURBON was solemnized yesterday. It was attended by none of the prominent men of the day, nor by any military display; yet it was

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FAMILY AND THE CHURCH. Advent Conferences of Notre Dame, Paris, 1866-7, 1867-8. By Rev. Father HYACINTHE, edited by LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON. With an introduction by JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., late Minister of the United States at the Court of France. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.

The sensation which was produced by the advent of the Superior of the Monastery of the Barefooted Carmelites of Paris, in this City, has subsided with his departure, and the public will therefore be able to judge this second volume of his discourses with more freedom and less prejudice than while he was in a certain sense our guest. The introduction by Mr. BIGELOW is a reprint of the article upon Father HYACINTHE and his Church, which appeared in *Putnam's Magazine* for January last. The portion of the present volume, however, that will naturally attract most interest is that which contains the lectures delivered in Notre Dame in 1866-7 upon "The Family." In these lectures the general scheme of human society is considered, and the place of domestic society in this scheme defined. Conjugal society is next viewed as the foundation of domestic society, and as related to God the Creator and Redeemer; its corruptions occupy the third lecture. Fatherhood, education, and home are the subjects of the three remaining lectures.

The six conferences of 1866-8 are too rough and fragmentary to give satisfaction to the reader, after reading the carefully-prepared and revised sketches of 1866-7, although they are of great interest on account of their subject to both Protestants and Catholics. Father HYACINTHE appears to much better advantage in this work than in the hasty volume which was first published, and we recognize with fresh pleasure his eloquence and learning as well as his broad and just views of society and education. Some extracts from the discourses of 1866 will illustrate these remarks. In exhibiting the relative importance of domestic society he speaks as follows:

"Show me families worthy the name—true domestic commonwealths, father and mother, King and minister, enthroned together in the midst of the circle of their children, talking to them of ancestors, of honor, of duty, and being hearkened to—commanding in respect, and, still more, in love, and being obeyed; show me a father ruling in his own house, and he will be more free in the world without, as he is authoritative in the world within; show me homes like these, and I will show you republics! The genuine free citizen is the father respected and obeyed at home. It is out of such sturdy materials as this that lasting social order can be built."

In another discourse, conjugal society is shown to be the basis of domestic society, and in the peroration virginity is extolled as superior even to marriage.

"A young Christian married pair were one day sailing over the Adriatic, reading in the pages of a pure book, and deeper yet in the pages of their own pure hearts. The words which they read from without, and to which they hearkened to from within, were these: 'Is it not misery to love for this life only? Have you no longing for eternal love? Ah! it is misery, it is longing of us all; the misery of transient love and the longing for eternal love! I know indeed that the love of husband and wife shall continue in another form in future ages, and it is from some delicate, subtle apprehension of this that the Church has delayed the marriage it feels for second nuptials, to which it refuses the solemn benediction of the priest. There is a love and fidelity beyond the tomb, a love for eternity. But, after all, this love is no longer conjugal; for in conjugal love, exalted as I have deemed it, there are two profound infirmities. It is too earthly, it always falls short of it; it is too exclusive, and in the heart itself, elevated as it is above the senses, it too much absorbs two individual beings each in the other, at the expense of great loves and sacrifices for humanity. Therefore it is that Jesus Christ, whose questioned by the Jews on the mystery of the life to come, answered, 'In the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God.' No more marrying and giving in marriage, in the earthly sense; and yet there is a grand continuance of love; there is the latest bloom of what I have called the second life, the consummate flower of love, virginity."

In the discourse upon Fatherland considered as the means of the reproduction of the individual, occurs the following eloquent passage:

"Have you seen, gentlemen, in our ancient forest an old oak bending under the weight of centuries, and almost ready to crumble into dust? Before the catastrophe, it has foreseen it, we might say, by the sure instinct of nature, and has sown second itself young and vigorous offshoots, full of its sap, and hasty with its life. Man also is to die. The tree bends beneath the weight of its peaceful centuries; more less than a hundred years he must yield to evil years. But he, also, has made of himself twain—one he leaves to fade away in death and wither in the tomb; he sees the other springing into life and shooting out into the future. It is his own flesh that buds and flowers again in this other flesh; it is his own bones that, renewing their youth, are the framework that supports it; it is his blood which flows and throbs in these veins, and his heart which lives again in this heart. Carve thy wrinkles on my brow, old age! Whiten my head with the chill and dreary blast that breathes from out the place of the dead. Thirst and hunger, I am stating, down that steep decline which no one ever ascends! I have vanquished death by fatherhood, his dart is broken by the hands of my children! Oh grave! where is thy victory! Oh death, where is thy sting!"

THE RULE OF THE MONK. By Gen. GARIBALDI. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

A lively interest attaches to the writings of a man to whose courage and brilliant achievements the world's tribute of homage has so often been paid. While the special mission of GARIBALDI is by no means accomplished, while he is still indulging the hope that through his means Rome may become the capital of united Italy, he takes advantage of a period of inaction to draw a picture of the disorders arising from a mixture of temporal and spiritual authority in the Government. He aims to show that the influence of the Papacy is more fatal in its effects upon the people of Italy than the miasma of the Pontine marshes. Like DANTE, he is terrible in his denunciation of false priests, and his narrative—founded on personal experience—is well fitted to awaken the sympathy of readers for the cause he has advocated. The book is full of touching incidents, of characters sketched with firm and bold outlines, and details which painfully reveal the secrets of the prison-house. These, especially, which relate to convent-life, are revolting in the extreme, such as we should scarcely be inclined to credit upon less trustworthy authority. Of himself, the General tells us but little, and that only when the active part he takes in the story requires that he should be mentioned. Once only he pauses to speak of his devoted wife ANITA, his inseparable companion, whose death occurred under peculiarly distressing circumstances, while he and his little band of followers were pursued by Austrian troops and the Papal Police. A book coming from one possessed of such opportunities for forming a correct judgment, ought to be of great value, and would be so in the present instance had it assumed a more important form than that of the "novella," but a volume which shall be at once a history and a romance, must needs run the risk of being neither the one nor the other, but something only to be read while it possesses the charm of novelty. The great idea conveyed by GARIBALDI is, that the temporal power of the Pope—which MACHIAVELLI assumes to be incompatible with Italian unity—should be abolished; that what Rome has called "the last living grandeur of Italy," should be destroyed, that thus the political millenium of her people may be established.

EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGU. An Antiquary. Philadelphia: TRUBNER & CO. 1870.

There is more malignity, vulgarity and bad taste collected and embodied in this volume than we have had the ill-luck to meet with for some. The author was the son of Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU, a woman celebrated for her wit and learning, who before the age of twenty [illegible] admirable translation of the "Enchiridion" of EPICTETUS, and whose letters won for her enviable reputation. Her later years were passed in writing and study, but [illegible] reclaimed the family ties between herself, her husband and her daughter remained unbroken. That her son may have had reason to deplore the absence of her loving eye and guiding hand is most likely; but that he should therefore hold his mother up to shame, and his father to ridicule and contempt, seems to us a crime too monstrous to find palliation in the neglect of which he complains. Nor are Mr. MONTAGU's slanders confined to his own family; some of the most honored names of England are sought to be contaminated by the rancorous and prejudices which disclose his every page. We cannot, therefore, be too cautious in receiving the evidence of this man of ribaldry and stupidity, which is only variegated by some characteristics of a more disgusting kind. Those who take the trouble to read the volume will, we feel sure, agree with us that it was not without justice that Mr. MONTAGU was in his own day called "a miserable compound of levity and villainy."

DIALOGUES FROM DICKENS, arranged by W. ELROY PERRY, A. M. Boston: Published by LEE & SHEPARD. 1870.

Few are capable of making appropriate selections from a favorite author, either for reading or recitation, and few are willing to take the trouble of doing so for others. Mr. PERRY has rendered an important service, therefore, to those who are ambitious of entertaining their friends after this new popular fashion. He has arranged forty-five dialogues from works familiar to all intelligent readers, consisting of choice specimens of the wit, satire and playfulness for which Mr. DICKENS is eminently distinguished, and which, as they stand, are exquisite little fragments that, like BACON's *Grains of Salt*, give an appetite for the remainder of the works from which they are taken.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Kentucky man sold the clothing of his dead wife at auction the other day.

Congressman DAWES will be unable to speak in Connecticut before the election.

Massachusetts has educational institutions other than public schools, valued at $9,142,944.

To-morrow will be the fifth anniversary of the fall of Richmond.

Hon. JAMES B. BECK, of Kentucky, has written a letter declining a renomination for Congress.

The Wilmington *Commercial* claims that it was in Delaware that the first movement in favor of the Fifteenth Amendment was made.

A Troy merchant has placed on the door of his café a card, saying to burglars: "Don't waste your powder; the key is in the drawer."

An Illinois paper announces that a powerful revival of religion is in progress in Woodstock "under the auspices of Rev. Mr. POTTER."

A Philadelphia store window contains a notice that the proprietor will buy "old iron, coper and pughter."

Says the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*: "The people don't care so much about polygamy in Utah. They want their taxes reduced."

Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE is to deliver the oration at the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, in Philadelphia, on the 9th inst.

A Canadian legislator, after three years' experience, has come to the conclusion that the position of an independent no-party man is a very unpleasant one.

T. C. DUNN, a Conservative, formerly of Massachusetts, has been nominated for Congress in the First District of South Carolina, in opposition to Mr. WHITEMORE.

A Boston lady was recently observed trying to regulate her time-piece by a marine compass in the window of a nautical instrument store.

The mass-meeting in Chicago in favor of revenue reform and reduced taxation is to be held this evening. The call is signed by about two hundred leading merchants of the city.

Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont, has leased his house in Burlington for five years, and is building a house in Washington for his residence.

A shoe-maker in Minneapolis has an order to make a pair of No. 21 boots, and is in despair because he has no last big enough. They are wanted by a Norwegian railroad laborer.

Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, in a message to the Legislature, earnestly opposes the employment of convict labor outside the prison walls, and recommends the State to take charge of its convicts.

Sheriff FOOTE of Wyoming asserts that the jury at Laramie City was composed of eleven men and one woman, and not of eleven women and one man, as he tells his correspondent "how he would like to have been the woman."

The tobacco crop in Ohio last year was the largest ever raised in the State, and the Columbus *State Journal* says that on account of the success of the crop there more tobacco will be cultivated this year than ever before.

The steamer *Mountain Boy* left Wheeling on Monday night for Charleston, Kanawha County, with the State capital of West Virginia on board,—that is, the State archives and the Executive officers, their families and their household goods.

President ANGELL of the University of Vermont, will deliver the address before the alumni of Brown University on Tuesday, June 28, the day before the next commencement, which occurs this year, for the first time, on the last Wednesday in June.

The Quebec *Mercury* thinks the suggestion that Canada should buy Maine and Alaska is not out of place, and "might be preferable to waiting for a quarter of a century hence when the Dominion would be constrained to conquer these necessary territories."

The Rhode Island Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Thursday. The various propositions brought before it relative to a new State Constitution, or amendments of the present instrument, were lost, through the disagreement of the two Houses.

A Connecticut Democratic paper asserts that never in the last ten years, have the indications all over the State looked so auspicious as now, for a Democratic Conservative victory. A Connecticut Republican paper of the same date asserts that the prospect is better than ever before, of the triumphant election of the Republican State ticket, and of course, both branches of the Legislature. The reader can believe both or take his choice.

The Wisconsin legislature may they cannot find that Congress ever passed a law fixing the time of holding Congressional elections in all the States on the second Tuesday in October. The bill was introduced last session, but not acted upon. Commenting upon this the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "We took it for granted that the 120 law-makers at Madison ought to know better than we. It seemed to us that their affirmative testimony that there was such a law was better than our negative recollection."

H. GAYLORD, Treasurer of the Avondale Relief Fund, reports that up to the 20th ult. he had received as contributions, $120,236 98; interest on investments, $2,585 76; total, $140,784 61. This amount he has used as follows: Paid for railroad and Government bonds, $84,755 27; deposited in six banks on call and ten days at five and six per cent., $32,800; paid out to widows, orphans, &c., on requisition of directors, $22,747 87; balance on his hands, $1,488 80. The widows received $15 67 per month, and the children $2 25 per month.

The funeral of PIERRE SOULE took place in New-Orleans on Sunday last. Gen. BEAUREGARD was one of the pall-bearers. A local paper says: "The procession was headed by several clergymen and acolytes of the Cathedral. None of the carriages were occupied, and a very large number of ladies present testified their respect for the memory of the deceased and for his family, by walking in front of the cortege immediately after the hearse. [illegible] Canal-street.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Bombay and the Oneida.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been examining the evidence submitted to the Court at Yokohama, in relation to the collision of the Bombay with the Oneida. I adhere to my first opinion that the Bombay was in blindly adhering to the rule of when you meet a vessel nearly head on of putting the helm to port instead of starboard, as the should have done by rule 9 "of preventing collisions." That rule says: A sees B on his starboard bow, B's green light is seen; B should see A's green light as well; both vessels should put their helms to starboard.

To understand the case, I would say that the Bay of Yeddo, on which Yokohama is situated, resembles New-York Bay. The place where the collision took place is about twelve miles from Yokohama, and the narrows there is about two miles in width. By the testimony of Mr. YATES, the dock officer of the *Oneida*, she was outside of the narrows at 8½ P. M., going at the rate of six knots, and steering south by east quarter east, the proper course. At 9:30 he saw the masthead and green lights of the *Bombay*, coming round Kanosoki Point. Mr. MULDAUX, the navigating officer of the *Oneida*, also saw the green light of the Bombay about three miles distant. The *Oneida* was then headed more to the east for a short time, the wind being north-east. She then kept her course. When the *Bombay* was a mile off, three points on the starboard bow, he saw her port bow lights to port. By this new direction she headed right for the *Oneida*'s starboard green light. The helm of the *Oneida* was put to starboard, but the *Bombay* ran into her side and sunk her.

The testimony of the man at the wheel and the look-out on the starboard bow of the *Oneida* is to the same effect, that they saw the *Bombay* first almost a half a point on the starboard bow of the *Oneida*, then further aft, then heading direct for the *Oneida*, and she ran into her. The repetition of the manœuvre on the ship *Zaio Dwyer* of this port.

Of course I do not believe Capt. EYRE's statement, which is in direct opposition to those above; but when his brutality in leaving men to drown is recommended, people could not stand in his shoes for the Court that acted upon his case were all his countrymen. The sentence, six months' suspension, is so inadequate to what I think he should have received, that the whole performance may be put into the *Alabama* budget for settlement, unless the home Government have a new examination.

GEO. W. BLUNT.

The Manhattan and the Sumaria.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We regret that in your issue of today you should renew the complaints made against Capt. FORSYTH, of the *Manhattan*, for the alleged refusal, on his part, to render assistance to the *Sumaria*. Capt. FORSYTH has denied the truth of the charge made against him; but upon his arrival at Liverpool the Company would investigate the matter, and if he be proven guilty of such inhuman conduct you and the public may rest assured that he will be properly dealt with. Passengers who were on board the *Manhattan* concur in the statement made by Capt. FORSYTH, the truthfulness of which is more deeply impressed upon our minds since conversing with a cabin passenger by the *Sumaria*. The facts we understand to be as follows: The *Sumaria* was loaded full to the winch head of the *Manhattan*, and from all that could be known on board of the latter steamer, the *Sumaria* could have borne down toward her and have to, but she did not, nor did she lower her top-gallant sail. Flags were set, but they could not be seen, except the Queen's ensign, which is not a union flag, and therefore shows nothing whatever to show that she was in distress, which, by the way, could hardly have been the case, as, when spoken by the two sailing vessels in sight at the same time with the *Manhattan*, she declined any assistance. In order to put a correct face on the case, it should be borne in mind that the two steamers were not less than six miles distant from each other at the time mentioned. Could we for a moment think a commander of Capt. FORSYTH's well-known character and occupying such a responsible position, justly charged with every humanity upon the high seas, there would still be a difficulty in understanding how he could so neglect the interests of his owners and his own in promptly tendering every assistance in his power, even to the carrying of the *Sumaria*'s passengers into port with all possible dispatch.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

No. 62 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870.

The New-York Charter—Intentions of the Country Democrats.

From the Albany Argus, April 1.

On the third trial the Democrats of New-York found a charter they can agree upon; one, too, which, in the Assembly, met the approval of the Democrats of the interior, and was acceptable to most of the Republicans.

If this agreement had not been arrived at—if the representatives of the City continued to disagree—it was the purpose of the Democrats of the counties outside of New-York to introduce bills repealing the Consolidation act, usurped by the Legislature at the behest of the central power, under Radical influence, and leave the Metropolis to solve the question of self-government as best it could.

For our part, the *Argus* urged—and it was the only recommendation that it made—that the differences in the City be submitted to the people of the State for decision. The suggestion was approved by the leading representatives of both sections of the party in New-York. It has not proved necessary in the Assembly, and may not be needed in the Senate. But it is an arbitrament to which Democratic Representatives may always judiciously resort.

The Charter just passed the Assembly is said to be an improvement upon the two propositions that preceded it. It may be imperfect, but its errors can be corrected as they develop themselves in practice. Its main feature is correct. Giving the municipal government back to the citizens to which the Democratic Party is pledged, by its resolutions, reiterated in many conventions. That pledge redeemed, and the people are content. That pledge falsified, and the Democratic representatives must answer for it before their constituencies.

The expressions of concurrence in the provisions of the bill, which came from all sides, were remarkable for their unanimity. Mr. ALVORD pronounced the charter "the best he had ever seen relating to New-York City." Mr. LITTLEJOHN said "he had opposed the policy of his party in imposing commissions upon the City of New-York. That had always been his position. He would now throw back upon that City the responsibility of local self-government. He voted yea."

Mr. KIERNAN, who had so eloquently advocated the previous charter, and so plaintively deplored its fate, frankly accepted the situation. He saw the bright sun shining upon the united Democracy—the *Sun* of York—and all the clouds that lowered upon our house in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." MELLON, of Rockland, and SNOW, of Otsego, who represent rural constituencies, followed in the same vein.

The bill is with the Senate. We hope its action will be prompt and patriotic.

Why Gen. Thomas Refused Leave of Absence to an Officer.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, March 8.

Just after the battle of Nashville, Col. WATKINS, on Gen. THOMAS' staff, approached the General with a free and cordial manner, as if the request he was about to make could not be denied. General, you know, have a sweet-heart. Miss ROUSSEAU, whom I have not seen for —— months. A leave of absence, if you please, for —— weeks." To the dismay of poor WATKINS, THOMAS shrugged his shoulders. WATKINS seeing that some interest or sympathy was entertained the General of his youth, the ardor of such years and such attachments, and referred to some probable history of the General in such matters. Gen. THOMAS quietly and soldierly replied, "WATKINS, I've been there; and the truth is that I, too, have a sweetheart; and I have not set her eyes for more months than you have days; no, not even weeks. And, what is more, I have been married to my sweetheart, and want to see her as much as you do yours, and it is likely more. But I won't let her come to camp. A camp is no place for a wife. She is out of her element, and it softens man. And I don't go to see my wife till my duty is ended and the war over. What I will not do myself I will not allow you to do. Besides, I have a 'raid' to make in Mississippi and Alabama, and I decided this morning that you were the man to lead it. You will please report for duty at 6 A. M."

Col. WATKINS married the daughter of Gen. ROUSSEAU about the close of the war, died in New-Orleans, and his body was brought, with that of his distinguished father-in-law, a few months ago, for interment in our beautiful cemetery at Cave Hill.

A Generous Gift.

Three of the trustees of the Children's Aid Society completed the purchase, yesterday, of the Boys' Lodging-house, at No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, and presented the building to the Society as a permanent benefaction for the poor children of that needy portion of the City. The cost was $14,000. The building will lodge 100 boys; it contains, beside the rooms for the Superintendent, an audience-room, where a night-school is held; a room for a day industrial school, and a free reading-room in the evening, and a dining-room, bath-room and kitchen, with two floors for dormitories.

The neighborhood was the head-quarters, it [illegible]

WOMAN IN PUBLIC.

Miss Lillian Edgarton and Woman's Rights—Lecture by the Cooper Institute Last Evening—Woman Needs Education.

Miss EDGARTON had a good audience at Cooper Institute last evening, among whom were many of the advocates of the different movements in this City. As Miss EDGARTON appeared on the platform, led by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, she was greeted with applause. The lady is exceedingly prepossessing in appearance, and possesses a fine, clear and well-trained voice. She has a graceful figure, slightly above the medium, and was dressed elegantly, yet in exceedingly good taste.

Mr. GREELEY said: Ladies and gentlemen, there has been a good deal of discussion about woman's sphere and her appropriate work. To me much of this discussion has appeared inappropriate and impertinent. Her proper work is what she can do usefully and well. What that work is can only be determined by trial. The lady whom I have the pleasure of introducing to you this evening is a stranger among us. Let us hear what she will be able to say.

On being introduced to the audience, Miss EDGARTON, in a quiet, self-possessed and easy manner, began her lecture. She took it for granted, as a gorgeous conclusion, that woman was coming with powers and faculties, with rights and privileges, of a higher order than now, and that in time she might even possess the ballot. The dancer was such as to leave the ballot. The dancer was such as much that she would not get it, as that it would come to her before she was ready for it. In her opinion, the advocates of woman suffrage made these great mistakes. They undervalue the power of woman as she is; they hope to elevate the ballot without improving the quality of the voter, and they expect of woman what she cannot be complete. Once a woman, she cannot remain secluded at home; then the convent was made her school; now a world of activity was open for her. She desired to practice medicine and to preach, and pulpits and medical colleges were opened to her. She desired to teach, and the doors of the schools were swung open for her; she entered the field of fiction and wrote—the works of GEORGE ELIOT, Mrs. STOWE, and others attested her success. Upon the platform, ANNA DICKINSON vindicated woman's power as a lecturer. If she desired to possess law, let her prove her capacity to do so, and she would win the right. If she desired the ballot, let her first show her ability to legislate socially for her sex, and a powerful party would arise, saying, "We want your aid." If woman would only do thorough work, she might well-nigh capture the world, and carry it off upon her shoulders. But woman had never known the power of her sex. Men formed organizations for social, business, literary and political purposes, and woman could never hope to do anything for her sex until she threw aside local and petty jealousies and, combined to try the power of organized and united effort. Owing to woman's presence in direct personal contact, dissent from single examples, she was unfitted for legislation. But in matters of domestic life, the care and education of children, social reforms and the training of servants, contested woman's sphere. American girls scorned domestic service as degrading, and rushed to overcrowded employments. It was the duty of the women of women to reform by making service desirable, and by educating girls to a true appreciation of the dignity of labor. An indirect effect of woman's associating would be to bring rich women into sympathy with their poorer sisters.

Miss EDGARTON then quoted THEO. PARKER's assertion that the ballot was ignored by a few hundred wire-pullers, and asserted her belief that in the event of woman's voting, the country would be ruled by, at most, some 1,000 persons. As to the inalienable right to vote, universal male suffrage afforded but a poor precedent, for two wrongs never made one right. To the cry, "Woman is not of the Union," she would reply that the abuses spring not from male suffrage, but from unregulated universal suffrage. The lecturer favored competitive examinations, which should place the offices in the hands of the best men, and of the best women as well. Hence WASHINGTON was better in her sphere than JOHN BULL. Universal suffrage was safe if followed by education, which proved that he considered it unsafe without it. The curse of party spirit, and the hates and asperities it engendered, were next discussed, and Miss EDGARTON declared that woman, possessed of a strong emotional nature, was born in her love and hatred, and would exhibit the traits of partisanship more prominently than men and add much to the asperities and turmoil of political life. She denounced as unworthy the assertion that woman without the ballot was placed on a level with idiots, paupers and lunatics, and before the criminal, and replied to it by asking bewildered men, of corruption, by saying that if Patrick sold his vote for a glass of whisky Bridget would be no less likely to sell hers for a purple bonnet with blue strings. Again, if women voted they must hold offices, and it would be no more than fair to give them half. With the number of candidates thus doubled, and the number of offices remaining the same, the struggles and bitterness of a canvass would be immensely increased, as was thought by many of woman's most chivalric friends.

The speaker then depicted the chivalry of man in high colors, and drew a pointed contrast between the case of a poor man suing a rich woman for breach of promise, and a poor girl suing a rich man. The former would be hooted out of Court, while the latter gets justice, tempered with bountiful liberality in the shape of heavy damages. Woman's injustice to woman was next touched upon. The lecturer adverted to the old story of the betrayer and betrayed; the latter an outcast forever from the society of the pure of her sex; the former received, flattered and caressed. If women could not defend their own sex, how could they expect men to do it? Let them cease talking about purifying politics and legislation until they had purified society and extended the same punishment to the seducer of a victim as to its victim. All women needed was social equality, (which they could gain themselves,) and the removal of some legal disabilities. Miss EDGARTON favored an amendment to the Constitution placing the granting of divorce in the hands of Courts, and inserting a uniform rule; the opening of all occupations to women, except for the cause which excluded men from them—incapacity—the equality of the mother with the father in the disposal of the children, &c. Women had exaggerated ideas as to the power of the ballot. It would not increase the wages of the poorest girl. Woman's "inoperative" national foreigner receives the same pay for the same work as the native voter. The quickest way to disenchant her was to place her in non-political societies, where she might prepare herself intelligently to exercise her power, when she should receive it. In conclusion Miss EDGARTON commended the Woman's Journal, and the ballot only when fitted for it; unpolitical associations tend to the development of woman's capabilities; real emancipation must come from herself, never from the ballot; her legal disabilities were few, and easily removed; her social disabilities could not be removed by individual effort. With a brilliant prophecy of women's greatness and power in the future, Miss EDGARTON closed her interesting and able lecture, which was listened to throughout with marked attention, and received during its delivery frequent and hearty applause.

Meeting of the Advocates of Woman Suffrage.

The usual monthly meeting of the local branch of the Woman's Bureau was held at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance, including many new faces.

Dr. HALLOCK presided. The Secretary read a communication from Mrs. WILBOUR, excusing herself from attending on the plea of illness. A Mrs. DAVIS sent word that she had delivered the first woman suffrage lecture ever delivered in Florida. The Secretary moved that delegates be appointed to the National Woman's Suffrage Association Convention, to be held in the Cooper Institute on the 10th of May.

Mrs. Hallock, Mrs. Tompkins, Miss Clara Neyris, Mrs. Ricord, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Stearns and Mrs. Tucker were appointed delegates.

A resolution of sympathy with Dr. Susan M. SMITH of Philadelphia, who is in some difficulty with the revenue officers, was adopted.

Mrs. MARY DAVIS, of New-Jersey, made a lengthy address. She reiterated all the old arguments for woman suffrage, and combatted some of the objections. She did not think it logical to say that only the poor and the ignorant women would vote. A man was considered direct if he did not do his duty as a citizen, and the same would be true with regard to women. Then the argument that women should sit as jurors on account of the nature of the testimony in certain criminal cases, was alluded to. Mrs. DAVIS said this argument would be valid if no women were brought into Court as criminals. But they were, and women were entitled to be tried by their peers. The case of HESTER VAUGHAN was then in point.

Dr. HALLOCK, Mrs. BLAKE and Mrs. LOCKATT discussed the question of the hour. Mrs. LOCKATT, who was dressed in the costume of a female Admiral, said she had no doubt but what there would be proper places for women to vote in due course of time. Often, when walking home with her husband in the evening, she felt as though she wanted a drop of lager, but there was no proper place to get it. After some general discussion the meeting adjourned.

Ticket Agents' Convention.

The Association of Railway Ticket Agents held the concluding session of its convention at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. No material changes were made in the general rates of fare. It was determined, however, to make a reduction in the case of parties of colonists going to Western settlements, varying from fifteen to thirty-three per cent., according to the number in a party.

After being entertained in a handsome manner at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Thursday even-

[illegible]

ENCOUNTERS WITH THIEVES.

A Gang of Colored Burglars Captured on Ambrosius Mallory—Account of a Bloody Battle, and his Subsequent Escape—He is Shot by a Policeman, and Finally Secured by Capt. McDonnell.

The lower part of the Eighth Ward has for some time past been infested by a gang of [illegible] Police [illegible] to be concerned in the [illegible] Place of trade, believed to be [illegible] alias Jones, alias Wade, who has been arrested many times for larceny and other crimes, and has for a long time been under Police surveillance as a desperate character. Yesterday, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, this Mallory, with half a dozen other negroes, entered the liquor store and distillery No. 21 Spring-street, and called for drinks, which were furnished and drank; but very soon they were ordered out by the bar-keeper, attempting to appropriate rifles the gang, out of the saloon seized him and by main strength dragged him down Spring-street, and through Greenwich-avenue, where a burial held him there, while WARNER robbed him of a watch worth $50. Emboldened by this success, the gang next proceeded to a general sack of the entire neighborhood, leaving dismay all they could passed a quantity of liquor upon the floor, and then smashing in the front windows, departed.

Information of the outrage was sent immediately to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, and Capt. McDONNELL, accompanied by Detectives LEAYCRAFT and VAN GUTSONE, at once started in pursuit of the culprits, WARNER coming to the aid of the Police, he identified from the description given of the marauders. Proceeding to the locality infested by the bandits, Capt. McDONNELL posted himself on the corner of Grand and Sullivan streets, and dispatched the officers to scour the latter street northward. While obeying these orders, LEAYCRAFT unearthed WARNER in the crowd of Broome-street and Sullivan-street, and arresting him, started for the Station-house, through Broome-street. Capt. McDONNELL and VAN GUTSONE going by a different route. LEAYCRAFT had gone but a few steps when he was suddenly set upon by a number of negroes, determined to rescue the prisoner, and being knocked down, was brutally kicked by the ruffians, in which sport WARNER, who had of course broken from the grasp of the officer, heartily joined. LEAYCRAFT managed to get out his revolver, and lying upon the pavement, faced the ingrown ensemble like demons, fired at random into the crowd. The bullet took effect upon WARNER, inflicting a trivial wound. The shot, however, had the good result of putting the entire mob, including WARNER, to instantaneous flight. LEAYCRAFT followed his prisoner rapidly, yelling beyond the hope of recapture, fired again, the ball taking effect under the right shoulder-blade, causing a very serious wound, but not serving to stop the flight of the ruffian, who ran down Laurens-street, and through the area back into Sullivan-street. Capt. McDONNELL having heard of the affair, was hastening to the scene of his officer, when he saw WARNER rush into the hallway of No. 21 Sullivan-street, and instantly followed him. The fugitive ran pell-mell up the stairs to a third story room, and just as Capt. McDONNELL reached the landing, WARNER slammed the door behind him and locked the door. McDONNELL demanded admittance, and the answer being given, burst in the door, and rushing into the room, seized WARNER upon the window-sill at the instant he was about jumping to the ground. Finding himself dragged back into the room, WARNER, who is a large powerful negro, grappled desperately with McDONNELL, the latter being in small but sinewy hold fast to his prey, and in the desperate struggle that ensued both went backward over the hot cooking-stove in the room. But Capt. McDONNELL did not even then relax his hold, and help arriving at this moment the outlaw was at last secured and taken to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up. Capt. McDONNELL at once summoned a surgeon, who dressed the wounded of the prisoner, the second of which was found to be so serious that WARNER was not immediately sent to Court, but held subject to the direction of the surgeon. The conduct of Capt. McDONNELL and Detective LEAYCRAFT elicited the warmest encomiums in the highest official Police circles.

STOLEN BONDS.

The Norwalk and Ocean Bank Robbery—Arraignment of Deal—Statement of the Detectives—The Accused Held for Trial in Default of $20,000 Bail.

The "Spoiled Case," as the detectives from the Central Office term it, came up yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice DOWLING, when EDGAR DEAL, a young man of prepossessing appearance, was arraigned to answer the charge of having negotiated several bonds alleged to have been stolen from the Norwalk and Ocean National Bank. The actual facts in the case are as yet wrapped in considerable mystery, owing to an endeavor made by the detectives to conceal their future purposes in attempting additional arrests.

It appears, however, that the accused, DEAL, had sold six or seven United States five-twenty bonds to the agent of a business house, and having received them from a man named HARRINGTON, who is known in connection with WILLIAM ORELL, already under bail for trial on the charge of having in his possession some bonds stolen from the Norwalk Bank. It was ascertained that the bonds given him by HARRINGTON were stolen property.

When the examination was commenced, EBENEZER HILL, President of the Norwalk Bank, testified that a burglary had been committed in the Bank of Norwalk, which is the aggregate value of $1,000 in United States five-twenty bonds were entered in a book by the Cashier, and that they were all the bonds of that class.

JOHN P. SHANNON, a clerk in the office of FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-street, who usually did the purchasing of bonds and gold for the firm, testified that on the 4th of November, EDGAR DEAL sold him six United States bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered respectively 182,337, 182,338, 93,194, 93,195, 93,196 and 93,197, which he purchased for a regular day of business. He had no recollection of the transaction beyond the ticket made by him at the time, he supposing they had been made in the usual way. But they were the bonds delivered by DEAL were all he could say was that the numbers of the bonds, as already given, appear on the books which he had entered and produced at the Tombs. He gave DEAL a large number of these bonds daily; they are coupon bonds and payable to bearer; witness had known EDGAR DEAL for some years, as he lives at Yonkers, as does the prisoner.

WM. G. HUNT, detective, testified that he had a conversation with the prisoner at Police Headquarters, but had been cut so uncomfortably tight to make any statement; EDGAR DEAL, when sober, was a quiet, inoffensive man; HARRINGTON, who gave him the bonds in question, was made at the Westminster Hotel through WM. ORELL, who resided in Yonkers, and who spoke to him one morning in the bar-room, he came and asked him, DEAL, if he would sell some bonds at the regular broker's commissions and that he could make a few dollars; that ORELL told him to go to the Westminster Hotel, and he would find him; and that he did so, and ORELL then introduced him to HARRINGTON, who gave him the bonds in question, and he sold them to FISK & HATCH; HARRINGTON called upon DEAL at his place of business and had given him bonds to sell; DEAL had sold these bonds in the usual way and always gave HARRINGTON the statement; HARRINGTON had asked DEAL how he would like to go into business for himself as a broker, and had proposed to put up a capital of $5,000 or more, to form a firm; HARRINGTON had been in the habit of buying bonds of DEAL; HARRINGTON had been vouched for by ORELL as a respectable party.

The Magistrate announced that he would hold the prisoner for trial, and fixed the amount of bail at $20,000. As this was not forthcoming, DEAL was taken down stairs to a cell, having had a brief interview with his counsel. It is the determination that the detectives are on a new trail, and promise further and more interesting developments in this extraordinary case.

Shad Pole Obstructions in the Harbor.

The fishermen of New Jersey, disregarding the laws prohibiting obstructions in the harbor of New-York, began the process of putting down shad-poles in the North River, opposite the Battery, on Thursday. The executive officer of the United States brig-of-war *Colorado* yesterday went up west on the Fifth Commissioner that the vessel could not swing without damage to her copper on account of these obstructions. Reply was given that she might pull up the poles, and on Monday a steamer will go down, under direction of the Commissioners, to clear out all these obstructions which the *Colorado* may have omitted to extract.

B'nai Jeshurun Ladies' Benevolent Society.

The B'nai Jeshurun Ladies' Benevolent Society for the Relief of Indigent Females, instituted last November, has recently been incorporated. Its object is to afford relief to all Jewish female applicants who may be considered its objects for charity by the Society. The rooms of the Society are at the Thirty-fourth-street Synagogue, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway. The ladies meet every Wednesday, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to sew for the poor, to furnish relief, and receive applications for assistance, during the months of December, January, February and March, after which all communications should be addressed to the President, No. 238 West Twenty-first-street, or any member of the Board of Directors.

The following is a list of officers: Mrs. HENRY [illegible]

REYNOLDS, THE MURDERER.

Motion for a Stay of Proceedings to be Made Today.

A motion for a stay of proceedings in the case of REYNOLDS, the murderer, will be made before Judge [illegible] this morning. The affidavit of Dr. ECHEVARRIA, concerning Ray Sound, will be made good to the Court at that time. The following notice was served by the prisoner's counsel on the District-Attorney yesterday:

[illegible] Court of Oyer and Terminer for murder.

To Hon. [illegible], District-Attorney, New-York:

SIR: Please take notice that a motion will be made before Hon. DAVID P. TOMPKINS, one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, at Chambers of said Supreme Court, in the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 30 day of April, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for a writ of error and stay of proceedings for the above-named JOHN REYNOLDS, now undersentence of death for the murder of [illegible].

WILLIAM F. HOWLE,
of Counsel for JOHN REYNOLDS.

MARCH 29, 1870.

In cases where a criminal is sentenced to be hanged, it is customary to transfer him to the custody of the Sheriff one week prior to his execution, to be held by the Sheriff until after execution.

In accordance with this custom, Sheriff O'BRIEN took charge of REYNOLDS on Thursday evening, and Major PETER BOWN and IGNATIUS FLYNN, Deputy Sheriffs, remained with REYNOLDS last night. The latter and yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriffs PATRICK J. HARBURY and JACOB SHEEKADIE. Two other deputies relieved these latter-named deputies last night, and two deputies will remain with REYNOLDS day and night until he is executed, unless a stay of proceedings should be obtained.

The New Federal Appoint

C. Donohue and W. J. Hooke, for appellants; J. C. Carter for appellee.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

NATIONAL BANK CASES—VARIOUS COUNTS.

The United States vs. William D. Farnum, the trial of this defendant, charged with embezzling the funds of the Fourth National Bank, in which he was employed as a clerk in that institution, was resumed yesterday. The case of the bank against the sureties of the bank, under the bond of Farnum, was also resumed. The former contended that the indictment against the principal, which was found in the month of May, 1868, for embezzlement of funds in the month of May, 1868, the penal clause of which is argued by the defendants, applies only to Present or Past Officers, and not to Future Officers, and that the penal clause of the act of 1863 was repealed by the act of 1864. The defendants also claimed that there was a fatal variance between the indictment and the bond, in the respects stated. The Court, without ruling upon the first point, held that the second objection was well taken, and directed a verdict for the defendants.

Assistant District Attorney Dunham, for the Government; C. Schaefer for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sutherland.

SUMMONS FOR PROMISSORY—COLLISIONS.

Henry Schricker vs. Andreas Schricker.—This action was brought to compel the performance of a contract for the purchase and sale of a house and lot in Sixth-street, in this City. The defense to the suit was that the contract on which the action was based was made for the purpose and with the intent to defraud the plaintiff and other persons acting in collusion with him. The trial, as charged, conducted in a manner to bring out the character of the claim and contract was in reality in the nature of a bonus, which the mortgagee in fact, by such, which the contract was in pursuance of the terms of the mortgage. After a full hearing the complaint was, on motion of the counsel for the defendant, dismissed.

For plaintiff, Mr. Anderson; for defendant, Messrs. Hatch & Benedict.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, APRIL 1, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112½	200 Quick, M. Co.	9
500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112½	200 Mariposa Pref.	11½
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	110½	100 do.	11½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	109½	100 do. bet. sel	11½
100,000 U. S. 5s, Cur.	111½	100 do.	11½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	109	200 do.	11½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	110½	200 do. bet. sel	11½
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	109½	100 do.	11½
15,000 do.	107½	10 Adams Exp.	61½
25,000 do.	107½	300 N. Y. C. & H. R.	128
100,000 do.	107½	100 do. bet. sel	128
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67, c.	108½	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Cvt.	99½
10,000 do.	108½	10,000 Erie, bet. cash	87½
105,000 do.	108½	100 Erie	87½
40,000 do.	108½	100 Erie Pref.	87½
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '68	109½	200 do.	87½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68	109½	100 do. bet. cash	87½
110,100 Tenn. 6s, '90, n.	81½	100 do.	87½
500 Va. 6s, old, new	70½	100 do. bet. cash	87½
1,000 do.	71	500 do.	87½
11,000 Ga. 6s, '92	88	100 Pacific M.	125
4,000 Ala. C. Mar. 5s	75	100 do.	125
Jan. and July	83	200 Lake S. & M. S.	87½
1,000 do.	82½	100 do.	87½
2,000 Mo. 6s, int.	75½	100 do.	87½
3,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coll'ns Bds.	90½	100 do.	87½
2,000 Cl. West. 3d M.	81	100 do.	87½
2,000 do.	81	100 do. bet. sel	87½
10,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. Sds.	93	100 Chic. & Alton	127
10,000 do.	93½	200 C. C. Cin. & I. R.	78
10,000 C. Mor. & Ed. 2d	88	100 Cl. & R. I.	119
2,000 Morris & Ess. 1st	106	100 Mil. & St. P.	71
4,000 M. & St. P. 1st	99	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. bd	84
1,000 M. & St. P. 2d	84	100 do.	84
Sterling	87	100 do.	70½
4,000 Chi. C. & Ind. C.	70	100 Tol., W. & W.	62
1st M. ex-int.	81½	100 Alt. & T. H.	40
10,000 do.	81½	200 Ohio & Miss.	29½
25,000 do.	81½	100 do.	29½
1,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st	80	200 St. Louis & M. R.	22½
East. Div.	82½	100 do.	22½
3 Amer. Ex. Bank	114½	100 do.	22½
100 Fourth N. Bank	106	18 New Jersey R.	117
20 Cent. H. of Rel. Bank	180	100 Pacific M. bet. s.	87½
256 West. U. Tel.	31½	100 C., C. & Ind. C.	18
200 do.	32	100 do.	18

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113½	$10,000 U.S.5-20 B.'67,	113
700 U. S. 5-20 C. '62,	109½	10,000 do.	109½
small	109½	40,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67,	109½
10,000 do.	110½	5,000 do.	109
20,000 do.	110½	5,000 do.	109
20,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '65	109½	50,000 do.	109½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	109½	5,000 do.	109½
5,000 do.	109½	5,000 do.	109½
10,000 do.	109½	50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	112
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	109½	20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108½
5,000 do.	107½	5,000 do.	108½
500 do. small	107½	10,000 do.	108½

FRIDAY, April 1—P. M.

The monthly Schedule of the Public Debt of the United States of April 1, issued from the Treasury this afternoon, shows a further decrease in the aggregate Public Debt, since March 1, of $5,706,893, and the addition of nearly the same amount, say $4,970,023 to the United States 5-20s, bought for and held in the Sinking Fund. As compared with the Schedule of March 1, 1869, when the present Administration took charge of the Public Finances, the following are the comparative figures:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

	March 1, 1869.	April 1, 1869.
United States 5-20s	$1,052,037,950	$1,052,021,250
Less in Sinking Fund		10,000,000
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,052,037,950	$1,042,021,250
Other gold bonds	$64,623,000	$59,322,000
Total outstanding	$2,107,646,150	$2,092,012,222
Decrease under new Administration		$105,152,928

CIRCULATION, CASH ON HAND, &c.

	March 1, 1869.	April 1, 1869.
Greenbacks	$356,681,016	$356,681,016
Fractional currency	26,781,547	26,560,050
Gold notes	26,775,500	25,546,000
Three per cents	17,169,000	15,503,000
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands	4,422,464	2,914,227
Accrued interest	34,077,225	44,730,279
In gross	$530,315,499	$545,734,571
Less gold in the Treasury	96,701,261	103,212,745
Total	$434,270,238	$442,522,026
Less notes in the Treasury	16,852,629	17,479,726
Balance unfunded	$417,417,609	$425,042,300
Increase in currency		$12,224,228
Decrease in funded stocks		16,132,928
Net decrease since March 1, 1869		$3,908,700

The sales of Gold today were 1⅛@¾ ₱ cent. weaker than last night, and the speculation in the Gold Room rather quiet. The holders of Gold are paying 5@6 ₱ cent. per annum to carry over their balances. The market was again weakened today by the state of the Foreign Exchanges which are poorly supported by the trade demand, although it is remarked that no very large supply of outside Bills is pressed on sale. The regular Bankers quote 108½@108¾ on London, and f.5.25@f.5.24¼ to the dollar on Paris, 60 days, while sight Bills are even relatively lower, allowing ¼ ₱ cent. (or 3 ₱ cent. per annum) for difference of interest on the other side.

Money is in larger demand at 6 ₱ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on prime Mercantile paper. There is a reported demand from the interior of New-York State for the first of April settlements, which usually occur at this season, between the farmers, dairy-men, country merchants, &c. This demand, however, will soon be over, and comes at a time, this year, when there are no orders on the City Banks for Currency to go West or South.

The Stock Exchange is generally lower in all departments than last night, the differences in prices, in the afternoon, ranging from ¼@¾ on the Public Funds of the United States to ¼@1 ₱ cent. on the Western Railways. The Vanderbilt Stock Scrip were less affected. The Southern State Bonds and the Railway Mortgages generally steady. Among the Railways, the most decided activity was in Lake Shore Stock, incident to the closing

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale or the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

[redacted]

OF THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD 10 MILES OF GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD, Gordon, Ashburn, A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district in the country provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large, and the Road will be fed by a great agricultural country through which it runs. All above is constantly increasing business. The great transportation business in the State, Ashburn, Gordon, Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile, and all connecting with shipping, especially in the Eastern trade, are loud in their complaints. Their accommodation seems as far—for the present, at all events—at an end; and every day seems but to hurriedly and emphatically emphasize the necessitous disposal of his property.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 1, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	1,000	Leather, sides	4,600
Cotton, bales	14	Tobacco, hhds.	1,000
Sugar, hhds.	10	Tobacco, bxs., bbls.	1,000
Molasses, hhds.	1	Rice, pkgs.	1,000
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	1,000	Rosin, bbls.	1,000
Flour, bbls.	7,000	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,000
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,000	Lard, pkgs.	1,000
Wheat, bushels	1,000	Lard, kegs	1,000
Corn, bushels	1,000	Beef, pkgs.	1,000
Oats, bushels	10,000	Butter, pkgs.	1,000
Rye, bushels	1,000	Cheese, pkgs.	1,000
Malt, bushels	1,000	Pork, pkgs.	1,000
Grass-seed, bushels	1,000	Whisky, bbls.	1,000
Peas, bushels	1,000	Whisky, hhds.	1,000
Beans, bushels	1,000	Wool, bales	1,000
Hops, bales	1,000		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Fire-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Pennsylvania*, for Liverpool—712 bales Cotton, 60 sks. Beef, 10,112 bushels Wheat, 1,000 kgs. Tallow, 100 kegs Mahogany, 465 bbls. Rosin, 211 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the ship *Alex. Marshall*, for Liverpool—100 boxes Sugar, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 500 bales Cotton, 400 barrels Tobacco, 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 2,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 200 bbls. Pitch, 1,000 bbls. Tar, 1,000 bbls. Lamp-black, 200,000 lbs. Tallow, 1 bale Tobacco, 270 Hartes Deer, 151 bbls. Beef, 310 bbls. Sewing Machines.

By the steamer *Nova Scotia*, for Glasgow—2,000 bbls. Flour.

By the brig *Rosetta*, for Bilbao—1,170 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

AREA—Have been inactive and unsettled in price, having been quoted at from 4 to 6@6¼ for Pots, and (nominally) 6@6½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BREWSTUFF—Continues very quiet at 5@6¼c. for Yellow Corn meal.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a moderate trade reported in seasonable stock within our former range. North British Dye Beaver at 90 cents@$1 ₱ Boys' Calf, Kip and Grain, at $1@$1 10; Men's Calf Brogans, at 90@$1 10; Men's Calf boots, $2@$3 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $1@$1 75; Youths' Calf, $1; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 10; Boys' Kip Brogans, $1@$1 10; Women's Split and Kip Brogans, 80@$1; Women's Calf Balmorals, $1 10@$1 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 10@$1 25; Men's Calf and Buff Congress, $1 10@$1 25; Men's Calf and Kip Boots, $3@$4; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 10; Women's Calf Balmorals, $1 10@$1 25; Misses' Pegged Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1@$1 10; Misses' Pegged Buff Oxfords, $1@$1 10; Misses' Pegged Buff and Calf Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 10; Misses' Pegged Buff Congress, $1@$1 10; Misses' Pegged Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1@$1 10; Misses' Pegged Buff Oxfords, $1@$1 10; Misses' Pegged Buff and Calf Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 10; Misses' Pegged Buff Congress, $1@$1 10; Misses' Pegged Buff and Calf Kip

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., near Irving-place.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—BOHEMIAN GIRL. English opera. Characters by Mrs. Parsons, Miss Wallis, Mr. Maas, Nicolini, Campiani and Susini.
EVENING—CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Gordon, Miss Hudson, &c.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 23d-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Anderson, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
FAIRY CIRCLE, AN HOUR IN SEVILLE, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Williams and Studdy and Mrs. Williams.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginty, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Gannon.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pierce and Miss Bonita.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
REGU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Savidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
SERPENT ON THE HEARTH.—ATHLETIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 730 Broadway.
CHUNG CHOW HI, (Chinese opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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Two copies, one year	7
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 55 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

Sunday's Times.

In the TIMES of to-morrow (Sunday) will be found two very interesting stories, and a selection of anecdotes from a recently published life of Sir DAVID BREWSTER. The publications brought by the latest mails will furnish some excellent contributions, and quotations from new works by American authors will assist to make up a varied and attractive page of "Sunday readings." We shall also publish some able letters from our correspondents on the school question, and a summary of religious news from all parts of the Union. The Sunday edition of the TIMES has a very large and constantly increasing circulation, and it is a most desirable medium for advertisers desirous of reaching the family circle. Advertisements received until 8½ o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A London dispatch says discontent in Ireland is on the increase. The London evening papers publish another series of outrages said to have been committed there. A writer in Dublin says emigration from Ireland has greatly increased within a few days, in consequence, it is supposed, of the passage of the bill to enforce the laws....The Irish Peace bill came again before the House of Commons for concurrence in the amendments of the House of Lords. All but one were concurred in....A motion in favor of remodeling Trinity College, Dublin, so as to remove religious disabilities, was discussed without action in the House of Commons....The Anglo-American Cable Company has given its approval by a three-fourths vote to the bill to consolidate with the French Cable Company....Señor ESCHERA has resigned the Colonial Ministry to Spain, and has been succeeded by Señor MORET. A demonstration against military conscription is in contemplation in Madrid....The Paris Press says Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE has left France for America. The students of the Ecole de Medicine have refused to listen to Prof. TARDIEU. Disorderly scenes have occurred in the College, but the Police have not interfered.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the case of Gen. AMES, Senator elect from Mississippi, was finally disposed of after another long debate. The report of the Judiciary Committee, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, by a vote of forty to twelve, was changed so as to read "is eligible," instead of "is not," and Gen. AMES was admitted to his seat. During the early portion of the session a petition was received, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, from O. B. HART, of Florida, setting forth that he (HART) and not Senator GILBERT had been regularly elected to represent the State in the Senate. Senator MORTON introduced a new bill providing for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment. He also gave notice that he would move to bring up for discussion on Monday the resolution in regard to the *Oneida* disaster, at 5½ P. M. After a brief Executive Session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, with the exception of the debate on the tariff, but little business of general interest was transacted. A large number of private bills were disposed of among them the Quincy bill, which was passed, allowing vessels of the United States to the bridging of the Delaware River, between Philadelphia, Penn., and Camden, N. J. Bills establishing the Tariff bill by sections, Mr. GARFIELD made a long speech in its support. The bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the question is raised to the tax on tea debated. Without action the Committee rose and again went into Committee on private bills. An interesting discussion arose on a bill granting lands to an Oregon Railway. No action, however, was taken, and at 4½ P. M. a recess was taken until evening for general debate. At the evening session only five members were present. Speeches were made by Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, on the finances, and by Mr. BERGERY, of New-York, on the question of making the Erie Canal a public highway. The House then adjourned until today.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a committee of conference was appointed on the Assembly amendments to the bill facilitating the payment of taxes by railroad companies. The bill increasing the salary of Canal Appraisers to $3,000, and $5,000 for traveling expenses, was rejected. The Assembly resolution asking a conference committee on the Excise bill was taken up and discussed; at length, on motion of Mr. TWEED, the subject was made the special order for Tuesday next.

In the Assembly, a large number of local bills were referred to Subcommittees of the Whole, to be reported complete. A bill was introduced incorporating the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad Bridge Company. Among the bills ordered to a third reading were those amending the charter of Brooklyn, and providing for the government of the Board of Education of that city. Both branches adjourned to Monday evening.

GENERAL.

The rival Mayors of Richmond both exercised the functions of that office yesterday. ELLYSON's police surrendered one of the station-houses to CRAPOON's police by mistake.

Two gentlemen in Tuscaloosa, Ala., yesterday morning opened fire upon each other with revolvers in the street. They succeeded in wounding each other and in killing a bystander.

Work will be resumed in the Avondale Mine, for the first time since the disaster, on Monday. The mine has been supplied with every facility for safe working, it is said.

The directors of the Philadelphia Academy of Music have refused to grant the use of the building to the "Star Lecture Committee" for an address by Senator REVERDY.

A boiler explosion occurred yesterday in the New-Haven Folding Chair Company's factory, by which two persons were killed and several wounded. The boiler was thrown thirty feet.

A dispatch from Boston says there is no truth in the report that the Peabody town hall been robbed by burglars.

The American Anti-Slavery Society is to celebrate the close of its labors by a commemorative jubilee, on Saturday, April 9, in the Apollo Hall, New-York.

The Mississippi at St. Louis is rising rapidly, and the storm which has swollen the upper streams continues.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday decided to reopen argument on the Legal-tender case on the second Monday in April.

The public debt statement just issued shows a reduction of $5,709,349 for the month of March.

It is proposed to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment in Boston on the 14th April, the anniversary of the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN.

Yesterday Collector PLEASONTON took possession of the Revenue-office in the Thirty-second District, lately filed by Mr. BAILEY.

RICHARD B. CALDWELL, the alleged accomplice of BLATCHFORD and others in the drawback conspiracy, arrived in this City from Canada, last evening, in charge of Col. WHITLEY.

Senatorial Qualifications—The Case of Gen. Ames.

The debate in the United States Senate on the credentials of Gen. AMES, the Senator elect for the State of Mississippi, is full of instruction as to the meaning and intent of the Constitution in regard to the qualifications of the Senatorial office and the right of any citizen of the United States, of nine years' standing, to represent any State in the Union in the Senate or House of Representatives, without qualification as to the term of inhabitancy in the State. The Judiciary Committee reported that Gen. AMES could not take his seat because he was not an inhabitant of the State when elected within the meaning of the Constitution. It was not pretended that the question had any material personal or party significance. On the contrary, it was conceded that Gen. AMES is now an inhabitant, and if sent back would assuredly be re-elected; but the majority of the Committee claimed that at the time of the original election he was not an inhabitant in the legal sense. In support of this view it was alleged that if he had failed of an election, he might not have remained in Mississippi.

The Republican majority in the Senate differed from this conclusion and the technical argument upon which it was founded. Gen. AMES had been a resident of Mississippi in his military capacity for about eighteen months. When his duties as Military Governor were about to cease, he was solicited to become a candidate for the Senate, and being of the proper age, and a citizen of the United States of more than nine years' residence, and living in Mississippi "at the time," it was held that the facts of his election and acceptance constituted sufficient proofs of the other constitutional qualification of inhabitancy.

Aside from its immediate interest, the debate developed the technical meaning of the term "inhabitant;" and secondly, the real intent of the Constitution in the use of the term, without prescribing, so far as State lines are concerned, any particular time or term of years of inhabitancy. It transpired that this last point was made in the Convention that framed the Constitution of 1789. Mr. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, moved an amendment to the effect that three years' local inhabitancy should be required. Mr. READ, of Delaware, suggested that as the Convention had met to frame a Constitution in the name of the whole people of the United States, irrespective of State lines, no such qualification ought to be imposed. It was sufficient, he contended, that a Congressman should be simply an inhabitant of the State when elected, of the requisite age, and a citizen for nine years of the United States. Only two States, South Carolina and Georgia, voted to prescribe a term of State inhabitancy, and the amendment was lost.

These facts sufficiently dispose of the vulgar taunt of "carpet bagger," whether applied to Gen. AMES or any other man now representing the Southern States in the Senate or House of Representatives. Mr. SUMNER, Senator elect from Illinois, Mr. COLFAX, representative the Ninth District of New-York. His place of birth or place of previous residence has really nothing to do with their qualifications to represent a particular State, provided it, not born in the United States, he had been nine years a citizen in any part of the United States; for if the late war settled any one point more emphatically than another, it was that we are one people. The right of the freedmen (and freedmen) of the reconstructed Southern States, without distinction of race or color, to select their own representatives, without respect to their previous inhabitancy, would therefore seem to be no longer doubtful.

In England, the right of constituencies to select their members of the Commons House of Parliament is unlimited. The question of residence or inhabitancy within the borough or county has nothing to do with this perfect freedom of selection. But our Constitution, without drawing the slightest distinction as to citizenship or residence within the United States, whether North or South, East or West, requires that the Senator or Representative elect to the Congress of the United States shall have a local inhabitancy at the time of his election. And it seems clear from the tenor of the recent debate that one or three days' inhabitancy is, for all constitutional as well as practical purposes, as good as one or three years.

The Public Debt as it Now Stands.

The First of April Schedule of the Public Debt of the United States shows a further decrease of nearly six millions of dollars—say $5,706,349—since the first of March. The amount of United States five-twenties, which the present Administration, since their accession to the conduct of the Government finances, have been able to purchase and now hold in the Sinking Fund is $105,229,308. The net decrease in the public debt since the 4th of March, 1869, is $22,901,130, the difference between this sum and the amount held in the Sinking Fund being made up of a moderate increase in the circulation of fractional currency and gold notes and in the April accumulation of interest, as compared with March 1, last year.

The Funded Gold-bearing Debt of the United States is now down to $2,002,712,750. Two years ago we maintained that Secretary McCULLOCH ought not to have suffered the total to exceed two thousand million of dollars, but he was so anxious to get in his currency-bearing obligations, and to hold at all times large currency balances in the Treasury, that when he left office the Funded Gold-bearing stocks amounted to $2,107,848,150. After reducing this department of the debt in the sum of $105,133,358, the Treasury is still stronger in gold on hand by about seven million of dollars than when Mr. BOUTWELL took charge of the Treasury, and nearly as strong in the amount owned by the Government after providing for the gold notes in circulation.

Is There to be Another Rebellion in Ireland?

Ireland will either make or mar Mr. GLADSTONE. The present Premier was elected to office by an overwhelming majority simply because he had distinctly undertaken to settle the Irish difficulty. The English people are by this time sick of the said "difficulty," and would be very glad to see it swept out of the way by almost any means. Mr. GLADSTONE seemed the very man for the work. He was "in earnest"—he always is. He had the nation at his back. Even Irishmen believed in him. In the House of Commons there was not a single Liberal who dared to vote against him. Assuredly no statesman could have entered upon a great task under more promising circumstances. There was not a single obstacle in his way. Side by side with him in the Cabinet there sat a man who had for years given special attention to Irish affairs, and whose counsels were probably more potential with the people at large than that of Mr. GLADSTONE himself. With the invaluable aid of the great popular orator, JOHN BRIGHT, it seemed to Mr. GLADSTONE'S most cordial admirers that he could not go astray. But there were others who doubted whether the Prime Minister was great enough for his work, and others still who believed that the work itself was far too colossal for any living man, or a single generation, to accomplish.

With a fair wind in his favor, Mr. GLADSTONE set out upon his long journey. He had not gone far before he experienced a severe check. The bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was passed in a trice. All opposition to it was futile. The Conservatives were sullen and dispirited. The Liberals scarcely deigned to listen to the few protests they felt constrained to utter. But when the bill had passed it was seen that the "Irish difficulty" remained precisely where it was before. The head line in the London newspapers which has never been absent from them, and might literally be stereotyped, still met the eye. The first thing a man noticed when he opened the morning sheet was the unwelcome announcement of "another outbreak in Ireland." The Premier took no notice of this state of affairs, but quietly brought in his Irish Land bill. Upon that measure we have already pronounced our opinion. It appears to us to be quite inadequate to the crisis, and consequently calculated rather to irritate than to pacify the malcontents in Ireland. Disturbances were more frequent after the introduction of this measure than before it. Then Mr. GLADSTONE brought in a bill for the Preservation of Public Order. We all know what that means, especially when Ireland is the object aimed it. Among many other severe provisions it included one for seizing newspapers which rendered themselves obnoxious to the Government. Nothing so harsh as this has been attempted since CASTLEREAGH'S time. No Tory Government could have proposed it in these days and lived. It would have been turned out summarily by the indignant Liberals. But Mr. GLADSTONE and his majority could do as they pleased, and the despotic bill was quickly enacted.

And now what is the news brought to us by the cable this morning? That Irish difficulty "seems to be increasing." Thus the London evening report of yesterday contained a long list of outrages recently committed, that an attack had been made upon a Protestant Church, and that the emigration from Ireland to the United States "has increased to a remarkable extent within the past few days." These are the present fruits of Mr. GLADSTONE'S policy. There is no reason to suppose that the later fruit will be any different in kind. Lord MELBOURNE used to complain that "Tom MACAULAY was so cocksure of doing everything." That is also one of Mr. GLADSTONE'S weaknesses. While always making loud professions of his unworthiness and humility, he is in reality "cocksure" of succeeding in everything which he takes in hand. He has been quite confident that the Irish people would need nothing more to put them on good terms with the Government than his series of bills. He has offered them concessions at the point of the bayonet. He has excited their hopes to the highest pitch, only to dash them to the ground. We do not doubt Mr. GLADSTONE'S sincerity—no one ever does. He is always horribly in earnest—that is not too strong an expression. But we may not feel quite the same amount of confidence in his judgment. If he does not take great care he may wake up some morning and find himself with a revolution on his hands, and an indignant people clamoring for his downfall. We hope that evil destiny may be averted, for the sake of the Irish nation. We recall too well the leading incidents of a rebellion in Ireland. The people "rise" and a compact body of troops shoots them down. It is a scene of indiscriminate slaughter and bloodshed. Then ship-loads of broken-hearted men make their escape to the United States, and the London papers report with great glee that the "rebellion is stamped out." Mr. GLADSTONE might have saved his countrymen from the reproach of another "war" of this kind. We trust he will even now succeed. But we look upon his course with a distrust which is only too well justified by the news we publish this morning.

The Income Tax in the Senate.

Untaught by the general disfavor with which the Income tax is regarded, the Senate Finance Committee has reported in favor of its continuance for another year, with all its objectionable features, except, perhaps, one, upon which there still remains a doubt. The discussion as to how the act should be interpreted in reference to the date at which it should go out of existence, is too recent to be forgotten. The House undertook to force a conclusion by resolving that the language of the act meant that the whole of 1870 should be covered by its provisions. This decision, pushed through with indecent haste, was in itself an outrage. But Mr. SHERMAN goes a step further even than this. He does not venture to affirm the correctness of the House rendering, nor to coincide with it. On the contrary, he evidently considers it erroneous in point of law, as it was opposed to the spirit of the act itself. Therefore, and that there may be no escape for the tax-payers, he introduces a resolution by which the income tax may be reimposed.

The manner in which this is done is, moreover, highly improper and unjust. The law as it now stands was fixed after long discussion, and it formed a part of general legislation upon our internal revenue. Congress is, further, engaged in a consideration of the whole subject of taxation. To legislate upon one branch of it by the hasty process of a resolution is manifestly wrong. It is, indeed, a method which should never be resorted to without urgent reason, and certainly never upon so grave a matter as the national finances. The only result, if the resolution is adopted, will be that a tax now thought sufficiently odious will become an object of the utmost detestation.

Appended to the resolution is another, providing that the tax shall be levied in 1871 at three per cent. This involves a degree of obscurity which is surprising. The first resolution says in general terms that the present duties on incomes shall be imposed "for and during the entire year of 1870." And as the payment of the duties thus "imposed" will take place in March, 1871—that is, as they will be levied and "collected" at that date—what does the second resolution mean, which says that after the year 1870 there shall be "levied and collected" a tax of three per centum? We submit that the Committee has only succeeded in transferring the doubt as to when the whole act was to expire to that part of it which refers only to the rate of percentage.

When, the other day, Mr. DELANO wrote to defend his construction of the section covering interest upon homesteads, he said, "I have not failed to see certain strong equities in favor of this deduction," which is as much as to admit that a Court of law would confirm these equities, in his opinion. As the law now is there is, however, no power of appeal to the Courts either in their law or equity side. So that the Commissioner avows himself compelled to do what he knows to be unjust. The Senate Committee might have lifted him out of this distressing predicament by adding to its resolutions a third, creating the power to appeal against his decisions. He is charged with harsh and unjust constructions, and in self-defense he avers that it is the law and not himself that is unjust. Why should he be made a martyr to circumstances in this way? His feelings are severely lacerated; why does not Mr. SHERMAN apply a healing salve, by making his judgments liable to question? Seriously, and without reference to Mr. DELANO, the anomaly remains that the people are denied the use of their own Courts for their own protection, a state of things which ought not to exist for a single day. In omitting all mention of this flagrant wrong from its resolutions, the Committee is much to blame. But the whole attempt is a blunder unworthy of any body of legislators. It is an undue interference with the [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

The Constitutional Frame.

Strictly partisan writers of the Democratic school now affect to ridicule the idea that there is any significance in the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and assert that the President's Message announcing the fact was gratuitous display. Some of them assert that the amendment was a partisan manœuvre, intended solely to strengthen the Republican Party as the Northern States. After contending against the amendment from the beginning, and denouncing it at every step in the most bitter manner; after charging upon the Republican Party the most outrageous usurpations, subversive of every principle of the Government, and deliberately arraying up the people of the South to the worst forms of lawlessness; they now stultify themselves by asserting the final culmination of the whole scheme of reconstruction to be of comparatively small importance, and declare the earnest congratulations of the President and of Republican journals to be stilted and absurd.

We can understand why Democratic leaders should wish to belittle the final realization of a policy against which they have contended so desperately, and to blot from the general memory as speedily as possible the recollection of their sore defeats; but that they should have the effrontery to declare that their own utterances for years have been a delusion and a falsehood puzzles comprehension. How, for instance, do they harmonize these latest protestations with the issue made by FRANK BLAIR and adopted by the party in the last Presidential campaign? or how can they justify the attempted withdrawal of the ratification of the State of New-York by the present Legislature? The trick is too transparent to succeed. The people are not so oblivious, and the record is too recent to be so easily forgotten.

The policy of which the Fifteenth Amendment is the complete realization, has been forced upon the Republican Party from time to time, by a steady and unscrupulous resistance. The general object sought to be accomplished was to place emancipation beyond all future cavil, and to harmonize State Constitutions and laws with it so completely that there should be no possibility of retrogression and not even a plausible objection to its validity. We know that ever since the war closed there have been arguments advanced from time to time that emancipation was unconstitutional, and threats have been made that with the first opportunity the whole work of the Republican Party would be undone. It was not sufficient that freedom was proclaimed by the war power—our Democratic adversaries declared it to be *brutum fulmen*. It was not sufficient that Congress deliberately enacted the practical results of that proclamation as conditions of restoration to Statehood—the Democrats denied the power of Congress to make such laws. To place the question, therefore, beyond all cavil, emancipation was put in the form of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Still the old spirit of opposition manifested itself in dogged resistance, and it was asserted that practically the freedmen were outside the pale of the law, and not citizens. This would have given to the white ex-rebel population of the South the entire political control of thirteen States, and have enabled them successfully to resist the desired adjustment, besides giving them an undue representation in Congress. To obviate this the Fourteenth Amendment was devised and adopted. Hardly had it been proclaimed, however, when the people of the South, encouraged by Northern Democrats, began a series of outrages and political oppressions which demonstrated the absolute necessity of placing in the hands of the negro the power of protecting himself at the polls. It was argued that citizenship, as conferred by that amendment, did not carry with it the right of suffrage, and to put the matter beyond all cavil the Fifteenth Amendment was duly submitted and adopted.

Pending its ratification, Democratic argument and invective was exhausted in opposition, and it was even declared that it would be resisted in any event. The echoes of such declarations are still in our ears, and a majority of the Democratic Party yet maintain that the ratifications of the Southern States were secured by duress and force, and were therefore illegal. Under such circumstances it comes with an ill-grace from any portion of that Party to deride the importance of the accomplishment, or to declare their intention to advantage themselves of its enactment by "managing the votes of the ignorant classes," and by a sacrifice of prejudice on their part to catch the votes of the freedmen. Such evident duplicity and hypocrisy will surely fail of success, and then they who sought to practice it will be convinced that the Fifteenth Amendment is not such an idle "manœuvre" as they would just now like to make it appear.

The panegyric of Gen. GARFIELD upon our system of internal taxation, delivered in the House yesterday, should not be accepted without some reservation. We doubt if Mr. GARFIELD himself would claim for the system the merit of perfection. There is no doubt that great improvements have been made since the system was first put in operation, but there is room for still further salutary changes. The income tax, for instance, is excessive, unequal in its application, and exceedingly inquisitorial in its operation. It needs radical reform. The tax on transportation is another imposition which works badly, and there are several other points in which the law needs to be amended. It is no imputation upon Congress that this is so. It would be singular if defects did not exist. Older countries are constantly tinkering their laws and conforming to the requirements of experience, and why should not we?

That there are people in the world foolish enough to believe anything that is told to them is well known, but such a story as that related at a City Police Court on Thursday, would seem [illegible]

[illegible]

The decision of the Supreme Court to reopen the question involved in the recent decision on the Legal-tender act, will be hailed with general satisfaction. The majority decision promulgated by Chief-Justice CHASE has never received the hearty acceptance of the best legal minds of the country, and the minority opinion delivered by Justice FIELD has generally been conceded to have been the more logical and sound. It is to be remembered that the decision, as announced, is not binding on the Court any longer than it chooses, and that it can be reversed on the very next occasion which may come before it. We are glad that the Court has concluded to grant a reargument of the question.

It was a mistake of ours to speak of the *Camilla*, which rescued the passengers of the *Venezuela*, as an American ship. She belongs to Messrs. PICKERELL BROS., of London, and is manned by a British crew—whereof Mr. HENRY FRACE is Captain. In this case, therefore, one English Captain assisted another, and we did not intend to convey—as an evening contemporary assumes—that such a deed was never to be looked for again. Inhumanity is not the appanage of any one nation in particular, and British seamen have often received rewards from our Government for helping ships in distress. All we say is that one or two well-known lines have suffered lately by the conduct of reckless or unfeeling Captains. Capt. EYRE is not a credit to the "P. & O." service, and that *Manhattan* story must be cleared up. On the latter subject we print a letter from the agents, Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION. We all know, or at least would prefer to believe, that seamen like Capt. FRACE are far more common than those of the Eyre type; but at the same time it is impossible to ignore the moral of the deplorable incidents lately reported.

The Bible question in Cincinnati is to be brought to a direct issue on Monday next, when the election for members of the City School Board will take place. The question has been very warmly and thoroughly discussed, at public meetings and through the public Press, during the past few weeks, and, party politics being ignored, the citizens are divided into opponents and advocates of the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. We shall be disappointed if the citizens of Cincinnati do not, by a large majority, manifest their determination to put down the attempt to undermine and destroy a distinctive feature of the public-school system.

A meeting of resident property-holders is called today to oppose the removal of the Central Park Commissioners. The subject is one which is exciting considerable apprehension, and despite the strong assurance that no changes in the *personnel* of the present Commission is intended, popular vigilance may be salutary. It would be a public calamity to have our Park management remanded to the manipulations of any political ring, and we hope that it will not be. If the meeting today shall elicit any additional security against such a change it will serve a good purpose.

The people of the age have not yet been able to come up to the idea of SHAKESPEARE'S *Puck*, though they have talked about it for a good while. Still they are evidently bound to girdle the earth in forty minutes, having just now, as Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD has shown, sixty-four lines of submarine telegraph at work, running to a length of over twenty-two thousand miles. The large gap in the circuit includes the Pacific and the space from China to Bombay, the present terminus of the wires going eastward. This wide stretch could be traversed by a line running north about from San Francisco, bringing Alaska into the circuit, and securing the co-operation of the Czar's people by touching the Russian coast somewhere. Such a course would probably pay better than a deep-sea communication more directly westward.

A lady writes to a Boston paper to complain that girls employed behind the counter give great offense to customers by their incivility. She says that ladies generally prefer stores where male clerks are employed, because they are sure of receiving decent treatment. A change of this kind would be unjust as applied to girls generally, but in many cases there is too much foundation for it. Female clerks are rather disposed to adopt a tone of ineffable superiority toward the customers who require their services. This is surely a very great mistake for the girls to make, for it tends to set employers against them, and reduces their opportunities of earning an honest livelihood. Perhaps men are after all better fitted to sell goods in stores than the more patient and more ornamental sex.

This morning Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., sails for Europe in the *Lafayette*, carrying with him the good wishes of the whole community. If pluck, energy and enterprise can win him the victory in the approaching contest, he will come back triumphant; but he has to take the chances of the sea, and it will be nothing to his discredit if he is beaten. At present we refuse to believe that the latter contingency is likely to trouble him. At any rate, he will be followed with more kindly feeling than it falls to the lot of most mortals to enjoy.

The unhappy organ-grinders have harrowed up the feelings of the Baltimoreans too long, and the grievances of the latter have found voice in the City Council. There the sounds of these squatter sovereigns were on Thursday night denounced as a nuisance to the store-keepers near whose places of business they establish themselves, and one member went so far as to describe street-organ music as "dulcet, lachrymose and uncouth." This is a queer collocation of terms, and it brought out from another member, who wishes the children of the city "musically edified," a proposition that the musicians should not be prohibited from following their avocation when parents request them to discourse music for their families. This initiated a direct conflict between the interests of the store-keepers and the instincts of the [illegible]

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WASHINGTON.

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Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Gen. GARFIELD today closed the general debate on the Tariff bill in a most admirable speech, fully indicating his reputation as one of the ablest men in the House on the subject of taxation. He probably comes nearer to the position of a reformer tariff man than any member who has yet spoken. His analysis of the subject of taxation was very interesting, and during his remarks he stated some important facts regarding the manner in which taxation has been reduced by the action of Congress since we matched the extents of internal revenue in 1866. These facts are ignored or forgotten in the discussions of this subject, and Gen. GARFIELD did well to bring them forward so prominently. He stated that during the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress internal taxes were reduced $60,000,000; at the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress they were reduced $40,000,000; at the first and second sessions of the Forty-first Congress they were further reduced $70,000,000; in all a grand total of $170,000,000. Not only have the taxes thus been reduced by action of Congress, said Gen. GARFIELD, but they have also been greatly simplified. "We now tax," said he, "only three things: First, the vices of the country in its consumption of liquor and tobacco; second, the luxuries of the country; third, the realized wealth of the country in income and gross receipts. This," continued he, "constitutes the simple creed of our internal taxation." From his forcible remarks no other conclusion could be drawn except that, while internal revenue taxation can still further be abated, a still further reduction may be effected by a wise revision of the tariff. The House at the close of the speech took up the item of tea, the first in the bill, and discussed it for an hour and a half. The reduction on this item is from twenty-five to twenty cents. Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, proposed an amendment, admitting free of duty all tea imported direct from the country of its production in American vessels. This was pending when the Committee rose, and the discussion will go on to-morrow.

ADMITTANCE OF GEN. AMES.

Gen. AMES was admitted to his seat today, and Georgia is now the only State unrepresented in Congress. The vote on Gen. AMES showed the ridiculous figures of forty to twelve, only four Republicans siding with the Democrats. The entire debate has been, perhaps, the most tiresome and probably profitless that has taken place in the Senate in a long time. Some brilliant speeches were made, however, none more so than one by Mr. CONKLING, but the discussion was nevertheless wearisome. Mr. HOWARD expressed the popular estimation and opinion of the affair this afternoon, when he said the country was sick of and disgusted with it. Mr. CONKLING took the Michigan Senator very severely to task for this because it reflected in some measure on himself, but there is very little doubt that the great majority share Mr. HOWARD'S sentiment on the subject, and the best proof of it is that everybody is rejoiced to-night that AMES has been disposed of. There was no occasion to search for Gen. AMES when the Vice-President called for him to present himself to be sworn in. He has occupied a seat on the floor every day since his case came up, and was present this afternoon when the vote was taken. He has a very youthful appearance, a very agreeable expression, and rejoices in good looks. The opposition have condescended to paint him a spurred and booted monster, but he seems a very mild-mannered gentleman indeed, and is anything but ferocious looking.

THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The crushing defeat which the Senate Judiciary Committee received today, as shown by the vote on the admission of Gen. AMES, is the subject of much comment to-night. So overwhelming an overthrow was scarcely to be expected. The leading members of the Committee are said to feel the blow very keenly, and there are rumors to-night that they will ask to be relieved from further service on that body. They have been defeated on every measure of reconstruction for the last two months. Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, have all been admitted on conditions diametrically opposed to the views of a majority of the Committee, and there appears to be every probability that they will be defeated in the Georgia debate, which is to be resumed next week. They do not forget Mr. DRAKE'S rather insulting speech a few days ago, which was so thickly studded with the words, "we laid them (the Committee) out again, Sir." Referring to their repeated defeats and failures to carry their measures, Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, today alluded to the subject, and, as if endeavoring to widen the breach and increase the animosity, argued that the failure of the Judiciary Committee to carry their bills and recommendations was what in England would be called a vote of want of confidence in the Minister. Mr. TRUMBULL and Mr. CONKLING are said to be particularly incensed, but whether they will endeavor to administer a rebuke to the majority by resigning is not yet positively known.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Mr. MORTON gave notice in the Senate to-day that he would call up his resolution of censure on Capt. EYRE, in the case of the *Oneida* disaster, on Monday next. The feeling of condemnation of the British commander which prevails throughout the country for his inhumanity extends to Washington, and is largely shared by members of both Houses of Congress. It is not, however, altogether certain that Senators, in view of the novelty of the proposed resolution, will give their views on the subject a legislative embodiment, however indignant they may feel as the fellow-countrymen of the unfortunate sufferers.

THE CUBAN BONDS.

Dr. D. N. BLISS was before the Sub-Judiciary Committee this afternoon for the purpose of testifying as to the disposition of certain Cuban bonds which are believed to have been in his possession. What the doctor said has not transpired. He is a man from whom it would be difficult to extract anything he did not want to tell, and he will be further examined to-morrow. An attempt has been made to induce the Grand Jury to indict Dr. BLISS and several others for their participation in the Cuban cause, but without success. It is also said that the evidence thus given before the Grand Jury is the evidence which the Judiciary Committee is now retailing.

THE BANKING LAWS.

The Banking and Currency Committee at their regular meeting today, further considered the bills before them for an enlargement of the banking capital, and also bank sections of the Funding bill. There is much difference of opinion in the Committee, and it looks as though it would be almost impossible to agree upon any measure of first importance.

WORK IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES carried his point most handsomely, today, when he protested against a further waste of time by the House in useless debate and by adjournments over Saturday. He said he was impelled by the condition of the business of the House to say that if progress was to be made this session it must begin at once. The House sustained him by a vote of two to one, and the session to-morrow will be for regular business.

CONFERENCES IN THE TARIFF BILL.

It is understood that the Ways and Means Committee agreed today to recommend the admission of cotton machinery free of duty, in order to secure the votes of the Southern members for the balance of the Tariff bill. This is throwing overboard the New-England machinery interests, and will no doubt be properly appreciated. The last new phase of the Tariff bill will be the presentation of a massive petition in the Senate next week, by Mr. CATTELL, from some thousands of people in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, who represent that the facts and figures

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no public sales of real estate at the Exchange yesterday. The business of the week was substantially finished on Thursday, for in fact it is nearly every week in these dull times. The announcements for next week indicate no movement in the monetary condition of the market. Among some important sales are those for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Transfers of Real Estate.
New-York.

Broadway, Nos. 181 and 183, 40x100, b. and l. ..... $[illegible]
Jackson-st., Nos. 72, 74 and 76 ..... [illegible]
Rivington-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Ludlow-st., 18.6x 47.6 ..... [illegible]
Monroe and Water sts., n. e. corner, 16.6x88.2 ..... [illegible]
Suffolk-st., No. 15, 22x100.1, b. and l. ..... [illegible]
Ninth-st., No. 241, West, 21.10x8.10, b. and l. ..... [illegible]
[illegible], n. s., 104.10 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.4 ..... [illegible]
[illegible]-st., No. 241, West, 21x90.4 ..... [illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s., 112 ft. w. of Madison-av., 24x100.4 ..... [illegible]
[illegible], n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25.4x[illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible], n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25.4x[illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x[illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.5x100.5 ..... [illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 81x100.9x irreg. ..... [illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.5x100.5 ..... [illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5 ..... [illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5 ..... [illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5 ..... [illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s.,

SHIPPING.

THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP LINE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday, April 9
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....Saturday, April 23
PEREIRE.....Saturday, May 7
Rates of passage, payable in gold (including wines): To Havre, Paris, Brest, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $60.
TO PARIS, through ticket (including baggage), $100 and $70.
Passenger's baggage to Havre, $1 per cubic foot.
Excursion travelers going to or returning from the Continent by this line will find the steamers of this line afford the shortest route by French railway and the fine Paris Exposition, and the Channel Ports, giving time to visit Paris.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 5 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite City-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
AUSTRALIA.....April 2 | INDIA.....April 23
COLUMBIA.....April 9 | CALEDONIA.....April 30
EUROPA.....April 16 | ANGLIA.....May 7
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion, Return Tickets, good for 12 months, $145.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Londonderry, $30.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK.....Saturday, April 9, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
and every SATURDAY thereafter, at 1 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....120 | To Paris.....45
PASSAGE BY THE MEDITERRANEAN STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.
First Cabin. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | Steerage. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, at the lowest rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Java, Wednesday, April 6 | Malta, Thursday, April 21
Africa, Thursday, April 7 | Russia, Wednesday, April 27
Caledonia, Saturday, April 16 | Persia, Saturday, April 30
Alpine, Thursday, April 21 | Olympus, Wednesday, May 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 27 | Scotia, Saturday, May 7
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage: First Cabin, $120 gold. Second Cabin, $80 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145 gold.
By the Saturday Steamers:
First Cabin.....$80 gold. Steerage.....$30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and Hamburg, and for the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH, Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PECK.....April 6, at 3 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.....April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GRIFFIN.....April 20, at 3 A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS.....April 27, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD.....May 4, at 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 20 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 69 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, CALLING EASTWARD.
PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, April 2, at 7 A. M.
Rates to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $60; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125 to $150. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessary for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medical attendance free.
APRIL 5—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA at Omaha.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco April 20, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, and passage money collected and shipped on Saturday, until noon, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. PATT, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIPS sailing on the 20th of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, April 20.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELEFSEN, May 20.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. [illegible], June 20.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, touching at Nassau, N. P. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, April 7.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAM, April 21.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexico Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every Saturday (any, from Pier No. 1 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamer
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TRASK, Saturday, April 2.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 16.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
FROM
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HERRICK, SATURDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. L. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
WEBSCOSCHE, Capt. PARKER, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWERY, Agent,
No. 10 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 5, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 and 8 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MERCEDITA,
Captain PARKER,
ON SATURDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. This elegant steamer accommodates [illegible]
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile.
Through Rates and bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWEST RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $10.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. L. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile, Ala., A. K. INGERSOLL & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare $3 only to Providence, by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. H. Peckham and Capt. Chas. H. Hull,
Will leave Pier No. 28, foot of Jay-st., North River, daily at 5 P. M.
Arriving early and at all times of day.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dock's Express office, No. 247 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of Stonington Steamship Company.

FOR BOSTON.
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON DESPATCH.
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commodore LEWIS and Captain [illegible],
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
THE ST. JOHN, DEWEY AND DEAN MONMOUTH.
One of the above splendid steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Jay-st., every AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing, at foot of Broadway, at 8 A. M., arriving in New-York in time for the Western and Northern Railroads. Through tickets can be obtained on the cars on the wharf, and baggage checked to the destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SPECIAL NOTICE—NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
On or about MONDAY, April 11, 1870, the world renowned steamers NARRAGANSETT and PROVIDENCE will resume their runs on the line for Boston, Fall River, touching at Newport. These steamers have been thoroughly examined and elegantly refitted. Their speed has been demonstrated and serves to the safety and comfort of passengers.

STEAMER D. S. MARTIN
Capt. Pat L. Chase, for Stamford and Cold Spring Ovster Bays and Bayville, daily at 3 P. M., from foot of No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer BELLWOOD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, April 1.....3:30 P. M. | Friday, April 1.....7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 2d.....3:30 P. M. | Saturday, 2d.....7:30 A. M.
Monday, 4th.....10:30 A. M. | Monday, 4th.....8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 7th.....10:30 A. M. | Wednesday, 6th.....8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 9th.....1:30 P. M. | Friday, 8th.....8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th.....3:30 P. M. | Monday, 11th.....8:30 A. M.
Leave Long Branch for New-York, from 2d-st. Depot, at 8:30 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. Fare (Commutation tickets at 1 A. M., 12 M., 2:15 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.) Fare, 75 cents. Leave Red Bank for New-York, from 2d-st. Depot, at 7:30 A. M., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Sunday, fare $2. Through tickets issued and baggage checked. Freight taken at low rates.
FOR BONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—The steamer TROMAS CORNELL will make her FIRST TRIP to Bondout, Poughkeepsie, New-Hamburgh and Cornwall, on SATURDAY, March 31, leaving New-York from foot of Harrison-st. at 4 o'clock P. M., and every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY thereafter.

FOR SHROPSHIRE, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:45 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:20 A. M., Albany express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
8:20 P. M., Chicago express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago via Niagara Falls and the N. S. Railroad, also to St. and M. S. Railroad. (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., Spuyten Duyvil trains.
1:00 and 5:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(8:00 A. M. and 5 P. M. omitted on Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. H. TOUGHY, Superintendent.

FERRY RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE Edgepoint at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Passenger express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 3 P. M. (Omit 3 P. M. on Saturdays.) Leave 23d-st. at 8:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Omit 4:30 P. M.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Dalton; Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Buffalo to Suspension Bridge and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 1 P. M. For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 4:45 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted) connecting for Newburgh, Montgomery, Goshen, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 4:45 P. M.)
For Otterville and Way at 4:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 4:45 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:45 and 4:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (23d-st. 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M. and 11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson, Hackensack, Nyack and Way, 8 A. M., 3 P. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M. and 4:45 P. M.)
From Chambers-st. Depot at 7 A. M., 2 P. M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. (Omit 6:30 P. M. on Saturdays.) From 23d-st. only 12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for exchange, in Drawing Rooms, Sleeping Cars, Ferry Boats, Depots, and offices for the sale of tickets and checks for baggage, will be left at the Company's offices, No. 526 and 527 Broadway, corner 12th-st., and 944 Broadway, No. 323 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots, foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, and at the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Fleemont only.
L. D. SUCKER, Gen'l Ticket Agent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the following will be the departures from the ferries as follows: 6:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:45 P. M., accommodation for Lake Ronkonkoma; 5:30 P. M., express for Babylon and for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.—NEW STYLES AND IMPORTATIONS now ready, at the curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway. G. & J. R. KELTY & CO.

MILLINERY.

SPRING BONNETS AND HATS AT BARGAINS.—Latest Silk Bonnets and Straw Hats, new styles, at reduced prices. Mourning Bonnets. MRS. [illegible]'S new Millinery, No. 347 Broadway, three doors above Bleecker-st. Save this.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HON. WM. E. DODGE WILL LECTURE this evening at the Madison-ave. Church, corner 57th-st. THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Reminiscences of a New York Merchant for Fifty Years.—Tickets 50 cents. To be had of P. Hunter, No. 1 Broadway; Park Sidon Sons, No. 52 Bleecker-st., or at the door.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. T. M. STURTEVANT, Jr., pastor in charge, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.—Services in Eastern Church, 5th-ave., between 45th and 46th-sts.—Seats free; all invited.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. W. H. FIELDSTON, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting EVERY EVENING next week, except MONDAY and SATURDAY. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered SUNDAY at 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—SUNDAY next being the first Sunday in the month, there will be Divine Service at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. The usual afternoon service will be omitted. Last Lecture in WEDNESDAY EVENING, by Rev. Dr. F. VINTON.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (Birth Universalist,) 35th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. Mr. BOWNE, the blind preacher, SUNDAY MORNING. EVENING service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JULIUS L. DANNER WILL preach in the morning and evening of SUNDAY, April 3, in the Union Reformed Church, 42d-st., opposite Amity-st. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Lexington-av.—There will be preaching on SUNDAY, the 3d inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. G. S. CHAMBERS. All are invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—P. W. WILSON, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 326 4th-av.

STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK will find the Church of the Strangers, in the large chapel of the University, Washington-square, a church of a distinctive character, specially for people of all Christian denominations who visit the City. It is a church of Christian unity. Free seats. SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. Prime is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—THE GRACE CHURCH, Madison-av., corner 31st-st., Rev. A. V. G. ALLEN, Rector, will be dedicated SUNDAY next. Preaching in the morning by Bishop JAMES; afternoon, by Rev. Dr. Prime; evening, by Rev. Dr. Forsyth. A cordial invitation is extended to all to get to the church early. Large seats free.

GREENWICH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN BEACH AND BERGEN STS.—Rev. G. A. Raymer, of the Cincinnati Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. W. Wood, of Baltimore, will preach at 3 o'clock P. M. Thanksgiving of the Sunday school will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next.

GRAND-ST. METHODIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th-sts., Williamsburg, N. Y.—Rev. A. T. KENDRICK, the Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock. Morning Subject—The Sacrament of Dreaking. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK POST SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Marlboro Church, corner of Chelsea and 9th-st., by Rev. Dr. Cheever, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. E. H. Allard, Alex. as the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., and No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission within Points, Rev. J. E. Lyons, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.; short addresses by the visitors; singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—REV. Dr. Cheever will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the Church, corner of Sixth-av. and Broadway, on *The Inquiry and its Consequences of Preaching the Word of God Scriptur*. Seats free. All persons cordially invited.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and Washington-square North.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. A. Gobet, Pastor.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE "HOUSE OF MERCY," New-York, for the rescue of fallen women, will be held in Christian Church, 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church.

REV. E. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH this SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in Brevoort Hall, No. 1 West 35th-st., between Fifth and Broadway. Subject, morning—*Doubt and Faith*. The friends of Liberal Christianity up-town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Lenox, between 53d-st. and Hudson-st.—Rev. JAMES M. GALLAND, U. P. Church, Leeds, Scotland, will preach SABBATH MORNING. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, TO-DAY, 3d inst., at 3 P. M.—Trinity Church Controversy. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. S. CHAMBERS, at 7½ o'clock. No service in the morning. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

R. STRATTON, PASTOR OF the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner 50th-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Highway*. General prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free.

THE SIMPSON M. E. CHURCH, Clermont near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, will (D. V.) be dedicated SUNDAY, April 3, at 10½ A. M. Sermon at 10½; Rev. G. L. TAYLOR at 3; at 7½ by President BASHFORD, of Dickinson College.

BAPTIST EXPERIENCES OF SANCTIFICATION, edited by Rev. J. O. ADAMS, A. M. Price $1 25. Elegantly bound in cloth. For sale by all booksellers, and at the office of the Christian Union, 37 Park-row, New-York, of the editor. Address No. 259 Henry-st., New-York.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

THE GOOD EXAMPLE WHICH EGYPT WILL SET BEFORE HIS SONS AND ARTS will be the subject of a discourse in the Free Church, of Our Lord, corner of 4th-av. and 37th-st., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 35th and 36th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the Fifteenth Baptist Church, Sixth-av., between 24th and 25th ave., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., subject in the evening—*The Life of Abraham*. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

WM. F. CORBIT, PASTOR OF JOHN-st. Church, between Nassau and William sts., will preach his Second sermon SABBATH, 3d, 10½ and P. M. Seats free. Old Friends especially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN WILL speak before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 24th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Last sociable of the season FRIDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. WILLIAMS WILL BE ORDAINED to the ministry of the Gospel, in the Providence, Rest SUNDAY MORNING, in the Amity Baptist Chapel, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-AV. AND 35TH-ST.—There will be divine service on Good Friday, 1 P. M., and SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MORTON. REV. will preach.

ELDER J. J. WOOD WILL PREACH at the Advent Mission Church, No. 128 West 30th-st., SUNDAY, April 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. and at the Advent Hall, No. 406 Grand-st., corner Clinton, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE MORNING ANTIGHETST.—THE Pastor of Mount Zion Church of God will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*What Christ will Soon Do with the Poor*.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, HOME CHURCH, 42d-st., between Madison and 4th-ave.—Services on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PEIX, will preach. The evening service will be omitted.

Y. M. C. A.—NEW BUILDING, CORNER 4th-av. and 23d-st. Special services for young men on SUNDAY, April 3. Social Bible-class at 4 P. M. Address to young men at 7½ by Rev. N. W. COLLING.

REV. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., WILL preach a sermon on behalf of the Shipwrecks Fund at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7TH-AV., NEXT TO 36TH-ST.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. BARTHOLOMEW ENGLISH will preach in the morning and Rev. O. E. HOUGHTON, D. D., in the evening.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., of Middletown, New-York.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

THOMPSON-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM PAGE. Strangers made welcome.

REV. W. W. ANDREWS WILL DELIVER his lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Catholic Apostolic Church, 35th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Subject—*Worship*.

REV. GEO. H. REPWORTH WILL REach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, April 3, morning and evening. Subject, evening—*The True Successor of St. Peter*.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st-st. Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. E. S. FOSTER, D. D., WILL Preach on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½, Dutch M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUNNY FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family, 14 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, in a private family, at No. 2 P. M. Lodge, Lodge on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6, at 7½ o'clock. Lodge of Instruction every Tuesday evening. Brothers are requested to be present.

No. 44 WEST 18TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, suitable for a family, and other desirable rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable. Rooms can be changed.

No. 254 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FINE suite of rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable; no invalids.

No. 58 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Two single gentlemen can obtain good rooms and board; room for 2 gentlemen; such as to a private family.

No. 203 WEST 34TH-ST.—TO LET.—A large second-story front room, to a gentleman without board; gas, bath, &c.; rent moderate; good location.

No. 15 EAST 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison aves., is to let in a first-class family, three or four rooms; French board, with private table, if desired; references exchanged.

BOARD FOR THREE OR FOUR PERSONS, in good accommodations, can be had in private family, from the 1st of May. Address Box No. 1, Morrisania, N. Y.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with excellent board, for families and single people at No. 178 Bleecker-st., six blocks west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, with board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at $20 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 3d aves.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO a single gentleman, in private family, at No. 46 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARD AND ROOMS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, can be obtained by applying at No. 32 Bleecker-st., between Mercer-st. and Laurens-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITH board, for a gentleman; references. Apply at No. 30 West 22d-st.

No. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A GOOD-SIZED front parlor, front room to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

No. 5 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An entire floor to let from April 5, with private table.

No. 99 WEST 18TH-ST.—VERY HANDsome room with board, may now be had as above; the house is large and airy, family small.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF NO. 812 Third-ave., furnished, to a small adult family.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE recently from the 1st of May. JAMES G. BOB.

BOARD WANTED.

THREE GENTLEMEN DESIRE 3 rooms and good board; location between Lexington-av. and 4th-ave. and 14th and 23d sts.; must be two small rooms, all on same floor preferred; price not to exceed $30 a week. Address EDITOR, Box No. 1,440 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—AT FORDHAM, FOR gentleman, wife, child and nurse. Address, giving particulars, D. H., Box No. 115 Station D, Bible-house.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN E. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Sales-room Nos. 16 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts., Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, south-west corner of 12th-st.
THE SALE OF THE SEASON.
Messrs. LEEDS & MINER beg to inform the public that on MONDAY, APRIL 18, AND THE SUCCEEDING DAYS, they will offer for sale the household furniture, rare curiosities, and entire
PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF J. P. BEAUMONT,
constituting the last sale of pictures or objects of vertu that will ever be organized by this gentleman, and being, relatively to its extent, the
MOST VALUABLE SALE OF WORKS OF ART
ever advertised in this City.
The greater portion of these paintings have never been on exhibition since their purchase by Mr. Beaumont, at periods varying from thirty-eight to five years since, and are
ADMIRABLY FINE SPECIMENS
of our own American artists and the modern European schools, including a few undoubted
GEMS BY THE OLD MASTERS.
Among the former may be mentioned paintings by GILBERT STUART, CHURCH, EASTMAN JOHNSON, COLE, SULLY, BEUTZE, HUNTINGTON, MOUNT; while among the latter are works by CIGNANI, DOMENICHINI, L. CARACCI, MELLAQUEZ, J. CUYP, TINTORETTO, ZUCCARELLI, VAN DER MEULEN, SNYDERS, ROSA DA TIVOLI, GONSALES, COYPEL, CARL HUENNEL, RIEM, VERBOECKHOVEN, MADOU, CHAVET, BORBE, GUILLEMIN, SCHAGGENEY, DE BYLANDT, FAUVELET, OTTO ERDMANN, CALISCH, MERRING, PEROT, HILL, ARMFIELD, PASSMORE, QUEIZ, CARL BECKER, DE BLOCK, FLORENT WILLEMS, PLATTEEL, VAN HOVE, WALRAVEN, VAN SCHENDEL and others of a similar or greater celebrity in the
ART CIRCLES OF MODERN EUROPE.
This superb and very extensive collection will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be on exhibition on and after TUESDAY, APRIL 5, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, where catalogues and additional information may be obtained upon application. Price of catalogue, 25 cents.

ALLEN E. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Sales-room Nos. 16 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts., Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.—On WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th of April, at 11 o'clock each day, the EXTENSIVE AMERICAN REPOSITORY OF MESSRS. JAS. R. CONE & CO., FORMERLY ADAMS & CONE, NORTH EAST CORNER GREAT JONES-ST. AND BROADWAY, NO. 204, FOUNTAIN AND PICTURESQUE SALE OF THE FIRST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGES EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, IN ANTICIPATION OF THE 1ST OF MAY, AND THE FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. This extens

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Union Lorette Club will hold a special meeting, this evening, to consider the Civil charter now before the Legislature.

A few days ago some boys set fire to a head of baled hemp which was being hauled up Ninth-avenue, and yesterday the same kind of malicious mischief was practiced upon WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, of No. 423 West Thirty-fifth-street. He was driving up Hudson-street with a load of worsted, and when near Clarkson-street discovered that it was burning at the rear of the wagon. The flames were extinguished with a few pails of water and before more than $20 worth of the property had been destroyed. Although no one was seen to apply the match, the fire was undoubtedly the work of the unruly urchins who infest the street.

The Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, erected principally by the liberality of the late W. W. CORNELL, on One Hundred and Fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue, will be dedicated tomorrow. Preaching—Morning, Bishop JAMES; afternoon, Rev. Dr. FERRIS; evening, Rev. Dr. FOSTER. The best way to reach the church is by Eighth-avenue cars, leaving them at One Hundred and Fifth-street. It is hoped there will be a large attendance out of respect to the memory of Mr. CORNELL, and to help on the cause of church extension.

Four theatrical swords, formerly the property of the late CHAR. KEAN, were sold at auction by LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., last evening. The first known as the "Louis XIth" sword brought $16; the second known as the "Cap" sword brought $8; the third known as the "Jewel" sword brought $9.50, and the fourth, with a pair of pistols and a cutlass sword for $1. A number of portraits of theatrical celebrities were also disposed of at rather low prices.

The officers of Empire Division No. 28, Sons of Temperance, were installed at their room, Brevoort Hall, last evening, by their Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch, C. E. ABBOTT, and consisted of the following: VALENTINE STRATTON, W. P.; C. A. SNOADY, W. A.; GEO. W. ARNOLD, R. S.; E. D. HOPKINS, A. R. S.; Treasurer, BENJAMIN KELLY. The Grand Scribe, E. H. HOPKINS, and J. WILLIAMSON MOORE, P. W. P., were present.

A public meeting of gentlemen, owning and interested in real estate in this City, to give expression to the public confidence in the present Central Park Board, their capacity and integrity, and in opposition to any measures at Albany to displace them, will be held at the real estate sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 11 o'clock this day.

All who have leisure to-morrow evening, may spend an instructive hour in listening to the lecture of Dr. T. S. LAMBERT on the "Physiology of the Desire for Alcoholics." This is said to be an exceedingly interesting and valuable application of science, especially profitable to ladies who need to learn how, by food and its cookings, to control the desires of their husbands and brothers for stimulants. The lecture has been highly commended in other cities.

Last evening a grand demonstration and thanksgiving meeting was held by the colored people of this City, in the Bethel Church, Sullivan-street, in honor of the passage and proclamation of the Fifteenth Amendment. Long before the time appointed the church was filled, and at about 9 o'clock it was crowded to its utmost capacity. Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. BURLES, of Zion Church, Rev. Mr. TURPIN and others. The choir sang some very appropriate hymns, selected for the occasion.

The Executive Committee of the General Republican Central Committee met last night at their head-quarters, corner of Twenty-first-street and Broadway, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, BENJAMIN F. MANIERE; Secretaries, GEO. F. CACHMAN and ABRAHAM BROWN. (Both re-elected.) The General Committee will meet at Albany on Thursday next.

The stockholders of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company have elected the following directors for the ensuing year: N. A. Baldwin, of Milford, Conn.; Wilson G. Hunt, New-York; E. H. Trowbridge, New-Haven; Jonathan Moore, Westchester; W. S. Barnett, Bridgeport; Wm. D. Bishop, Bridgeport; George S. Clark, Greenwich, Conn.; George N. Miller, New-York; John Schuyler, Pelham; Geo. E. Carhart, Brooklyn; Joseph Park, Jr., Rye; Abraham Van Nest, New-York; John Hunter, Pelham. N. A. BALDWIN was chosen President of the Company.

The monthly review of Sunday-school lessons of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, takes place at 2½ P. M. next Sunday. The exercises will be conducted by WM. H. SUTTON, of Jersey City, the Sunday-school Superintendent, and by Rev. ALPHA TAYLOR, editor of the *Sunday-school Workman*. Visitors are always welcome at the Home.

TEDDY RYAN, who a short time since became possessed of Mrs. PERLIGHT's diamonds under rather peculiar circumstances, yesterday accompanied by JAMES SMITH, went into the house of Mrs. JOHANNA NOSSER, at No. 624 Second avenue, and, under pretense of inquiring for some person, forced his way into the lady's room, and most daringly snatched her pocket-book containing $60 from her dress pocket. The lady held on to the wallet and RYAN only succeeded in making away with $16. The outcries of Mrs. NOSSER attracted a crowd, and, *mirabile dictu*, a policeman, who arrested TEDDY and his pal. They were brought to the Yorkville Court and committed for examination.

Detective TULLY, of the Central Police, last evening arrested JOHN NORRIS on a charge of breaking into the room of JULIAN BETTEN, at No. 53 Bond-street, and stealing clothing valued at $100. The prisoner is said by the Police to be a notorious character, who has several times been arrested for daring crimes, but has always heretofore succeeded in evading punishment. He was locked up at the Central Police Office, and will be arraigned before Justice DOWLING this morning.

HERMAN FIREL, proprietor of the clothing-store No. 410 Grand-street, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, charged with setting fire to his premises on the evening of the 27th of February. The fire broke out in the store; twice that day, and from that and other circumstances connected with it, Fire-Marshal BRACKETT was led to believe that it was malicious, and inquiry justified his suspicion. The premises were insured for $5,000, and the damage sustained on the occasion was alleged to be over $4,000. The prisoner was arrested yesterday, and was held to answer.

A meeting of the attaches of the Custom-house was held yesterday afternoon, at which resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for the family of Surveyor A. B. CORNELL, whose little boy EDDIE was killed, on Thursday evening, by falling over the bannisters at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A regular meeting of the Working Men's Union was held last evening at their assembly-room, No. 267 Bowery, the President, NELSON W. YOUNG, in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. ROBERT BLESSRIG, sent in his resignation, and MICHAEL F. MURPHY, of the Knights of St. Crispin, was unanimously elected in his stead. After an address from Mr. LOUIS FRONMI, Ex-Vice-President of the association, in which he referred to its present flourishing condition, the meeting adjourned.

FRANK BELLMAN was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice SCOTT, charged with a felonious assault on JOSEPH BECHERER, No. 518 East Fifth-street, on the previous day. The assault originated in a quarrel between the parties, when the prisoner seized a large table-knife with which he stabbed the prosecutor in the back. The knife entered the lung and inflicted an extremely painful though not a dangerous wound. The prisoner admitted the offense, but stated that he was induced to commit the assault in self-defense. Justice SCOTT committed the prisoner for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

A man supposed to be PIERRE CHADUC, a native of France, aged forty-eight, dropped dead yesterday in the lager-beer saloon No. 226 William-street, from natural causes. The remains were removed to the Morgue, where Dr. CUSHMAN will make a post-mortem examination, prior to an inquest by Coroner SCHIRMER.

The Board of Trustees of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York have lately received donations for the Asylum amounting to $6,441 67.

A chess tournament on a grand scale is about to be inaugurated at the Café International, No. 122 Chatham-street, in which at least forty players will take part. An exciting contest may be anticipated.

Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY has sent a reply to the letter of Gen. PALMER, of Illinois, relating that gentleman's refusal to act as Vice-President of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society.

BROOKLYN.

JOHN LOONEY, conductor of an Atlantic-street car, expelled an intoxicated man from his car yesterday evening. The man was so drunk that he was unable to walk, and the conductor walked along Furman-street with him for a short distance. The drunken man suddenly drew a knife and was about to stab his companion, when the conductor threw him down and the knife entered into the man's arm. He was taken to the Station-house, but refused to give his name.

The colored citizens of Brooklyn and Williamsburg have arranged to celebrate the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment on Monday, the 11th inst. The proceedings of the day will open with a parade, and in the evening a public meeting will be held in the Academy of Music, when Hon. HIRAM S. REVELS, Senator of Mississippi, will deliver an address. Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX and Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON are also expected to be present.

The South Brooklyn roughs had, yesterday evening, another of their periodical struggles with the Police. About 6 o'clock, while Officers RICKSON and DONAHUE, of the Forty-third Precinct, were proceeding to arrest PATRICK KIN-

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NEW-JERSEY.

The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Union Officers' Association will be held at Camden on Saturday next. An oration will be delivered by Gen. JOSEPH H. JACKSON, of this City, at 12 M., after which a dinner will be enjoyed at PARSON's Hotel.

Mr. JAMES GALE, of Elizabeth, District Deputy Sons of Temperance, and Prof. NICKERSON, of New-York, addressed a large audience at Scotch Plains on the subject of temperance last night.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning PATRICK FORD was arrested in Jersey City, charged with stabbing JOHN PATRICK in the cheek with a knife. The parties were in a liquor-saloon in South Seventh-street, and engaged in a fight in which some words about money matter. The prisoner followed PATRICK into the street, rushed at him and stabbed him. The wound is very severe, and the man is so exhausted by the loss of blood that he is not considered out of danger. FORD was committed to await the result.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a row of one and a half story houses at the corner of Ferry and Prospect streets, Newark. Nos. 68, 66, 64 and 62 Ferry-street were all more or less injured, but owing to the active exertions of the Fire Department none of them were entirely destroyed. The estimated loss on buildings is $2,000, and that on furniture $1,000, most of which is covered by insurance.

The fire at Plainfield last Wednesday morning proves to have been more destructive than was anticipated. The total loss is now estimated at $16,900, and the insurances at $16,855.

Last night Constable LYNCH, of Jersey City, arrested ANDREW GLANCEY, of the firm of CLANCEY & GRIFFIN, contractors, on a charge of uttering a check from $40 to $840, with intent to defraud GRIFFIN. The accused will have a hearing this morning.

Early yesterday morning Officer Burke arrested a man at the Hoboken Ferry who gave his name as John Dillon, on suspicion of being a professional thief. Recorder Pope, of Hoboken, committed him to the County Jail in default of $2,000 bail.

Last night the burning of a bed on the Hoboken Meadows caused an alarm of fire, and while Washington Truck No. 1 was leaving the engine-house, the tiller struck a young man named HENRY KATZENKAMP in the face.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

Caldwell in American Custody at Last.

RICHARD B. CALDWELL, notorious for his alleged connection with SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD, WM. H. WHINSTER and FRANCIS A. HOWARD and others in the great drawback conspiracy, arrived in this City at 9 o'clock last evening, in charge of Col. WHITLEY, Chief of the Secret Service Division. He was transferred to Col. WHITLEY's custody on Thursday evening at Suspension Bridge, by Sheriff JARVIS, of Toronto, on a warrant issued by the Governor-General of Canada. The warrant was executed shortly after he had been recommitted by Judge WILSON, of Toronto, on a new writ of habeas corpus, which was granted in his case. He was greatly surprised and mystified at the expeditious manner in which he was finally extradited. It is understood that he spent several thousand dollars in procuring counsel to fight his case and to prevent his being sent to this City for trial. Mr. Montague, has made of his sharp and protracted fight in the Canadian Courts against extradition. He said that, for his own part, he was perfectly willing to be brought to the United States, but that his opposition was the result of advice given him by lawyers. He claimed that a lawyer named BARNEY DELEHANTY, living at Montreal, obtained a check from him for $2,000 by threatening to deliver him up to Col. WHITLEY after his first escape. He said that he subsequently contested the payment of the check on the ground that it was procured from him by improper means. He represented that he was compelled to ride about 400 miles in a sleigh and to suffer from cold weather, in his attempt to escape from Montreal. He was confined at Police Head-quarters, last evening, preparatory to being brought before one of the United States Commissioners, today, for commitment. Col. WHITLEY received considerable assistance from Mr. A. D. SHAW, United States Consul at Toronto, in securing the extradition of the accused.

The Industrial Field for Girls.

Thousands of girls in this City have been compelled to work hard from their early girlhood, and are, therefore, unable, from educational disadvantages, to enter the higher departments of female labor, and are obliged to earn a scanty subsistence with the needle. In order to benefit this class the trustees of the Children's Aid Society have opened, at No. 125 Bleecker-street, a sewing-machine school under the charge of a competent instructress, and free to all young girls who choose to avail themselves of its privileges. The school-room is large, well ventilated, ornamented with pleasant pictures, and filled with sewing-machines generously contributed by the various makers in the City. Since the first of January over 400 girls who could only earn from 25 to 50 a week at hand-sewing, have become efficient operators, and now make from $6 to $12 weekly. Girls are permitted to bring their own work or are supplied with materials at the school. From thirty to forty tidy industrious-looking girls may be seen at work upon the various machines daily. They practice upon all kinds of material, from the finest cambric to the heaviest shoe-leather, and smart girls will in two weeks learn to manage the most intricate machine.

Manufacturers frequently apply at the School for first-class operators, and offer them superior inducements, thus stimulating others to attain proficiency in the art. The benefits which have resulted from the establishment of this school are gratifying alike to the Children's Aid Society, and to Mrs. TROTT, the excellent Superintendent of the institution.

Report of the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn.

From the annual report of the Mercantile Library Association, it appears that the receipts for the year ending 23d March, 1870, amounted to $11,141 49, and the disbursements to $10,294 37, showing a balance of $846 12 in the treasury. Since the last annual report all bills connected with the completing and furnishing the Library Building have been paid. The total cost of this building was $180,116 55. The cost of the other buildings owned by the Association is as follows: No. 141 Montague-street, $37,000; No. 146 Montague-street, $22,514 76, making a total cost of real estate of $239,631 31. There has

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CONNECTICUT.

Death of Gen. Delevan.

Col. DANIEL E. DELEVAN, who, after a protracted illness, died at Danbury, Conn., on Thursday night, aged sixty-two years, was an old resident of New-York, and for many years one of its most active and influential citizens. He was born at Sing Sing, in 1808, and was the son of Gen. DELEVAN, one of the soldiers of the Revolution. Removing to this City before he had attained his majority, he engaged in the hardware business in Maiden-lane, from which locality he removed to the corner of Broadway and Broome-street, and there for thirty years carried on his business successfully. Early in life he took an active part in politics, and identifying himself with the Democratic Party, was elected Secretary of the Tammany Society before he was twenty-two years of age. He was subsequently elected Scribe and Father of the Council, and for five successive terms held the office of Grand Sachem. He was also a member of the General Committee for over thirty years. In 1853 Mr. DELEVAN was appointed Naval Store-keeper by President PIERCE, the duties of which office he discharged with credit and ability. During Mayor TIEMAN's term of office, he filled the position of Collector of Assessments, and in 1859 the office of City Inspector becoming vacant, Mr. DELEVAN was unanimously confirmed by the Board of Aldermen after several nominations had been rejected. This office he held until 1863, when he was succeeded by F. I. A. BOOLE. The duties of the City Inspector were at that time manifold and arduous, but in their discharge Mr. DELEVAN brought to his aid great executive ability, and filled the office to the entire satisfaction of all political parties. He was appointed a Colonel of a City regiment in Gen. STORE's brigade of the old militia, rising from the ranks in which he had enlisted.

Of late years Mr. DELEVAN had retired, to a great extent, from public life, owing to the infirmities of age and disease, although his counsel was sought by many who valued his advice on account of his intimate connection with, and knowledge of, the political men and measures of his day. In private life he was a genial, pleasant gentleman, and from his strict integrity and probity of character won the respect and friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW TRAGEDY.

Conclusion of the Testimony—Addresses to the Jury—The Charge—Waiting for the Verdict.

The trial of ISAAC VAN WART BUCKHOUT, for the murder of ALFRED RENDELL, at Sleepy Hollow, was continued at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday.

Dr. FOWLER testified that he had been a practicing physician in Westchester County since 1836, and had known the prisoner from his boyhood. The opinion of witness as to the condition of BUCKHOUT's mind in December, was elicited by the Court.

Dr. S. H. SMITH, of White Plains, testified that he had been the jail physician for the last four years; had practiced medicine for twelve years, and had had charge of several insane persons. The prisoner BUCKHOUT in the jail on the Thursday following the tragedy at Sleepy Hollow; BUCKHOUT did not appear to have any physical disease; as he declined to answer any question in the jail, I administered that dose on account of the excitement, it concentrated the excitation, as it had been in cases of feigned insanity; on recovering from its effects he at once became communicative and perfectly rational.

The testimony on both sides here closed. GRENVILLE T. JENNS, Esq., addressed the jury for about half an hour, in behalf of the prisoner, and in the course of his remarks quoted various authorities to show what constituted premeditated murder, and the condition of mind which the murderer must have been in at the time of the homicide to render him accountable for the commission of the deed.

F. L. CLEMONT, Esq., summed up the case on the part of the prosecution. He contended that the prosecutor had clearly proved the guilty of BUCKHOUT, and therefore rendered him accountable for his acts. Justice TAPPEN then delivered his charge to the jury. In all such cases, he said, there was a motive for the commission of a crime, and it was for the jury to decide whether a motive had been proven in the present instance. With regard to the theory of insanity set up, it must be received with great circumspection, even though no motive could be proven for the commission of the crime.

The case was then submitted to the jury about 6 o'clock. At a late hour last night the jury had not returned a verdict.

Seventh Assembly District Republican Association.

The Seventh Assembly District Republican Association met last night at their head-quarters, No. 612 Broadway, Col. FORBES in the chair, and GEORGE H. HILL and A. DE WITT BALDWIN Secretaries. Resolutions were adopted complimenting the Republicans of the City and the State on the unity and harmony restored in their ranks; and also condemning the action of any disaffected individuals in the Seventh Assembly District who might attempt to form any organization in opposition to the regular organization of the District. It was also resolved that this association of the Seventh Assembly District, the only district in the City which was carried for the electoral ticket of Gen. GRANT, reiterates its steady devotion to the Administration of President GRANT, and its able, judicious and patriotic policy.

A communication was read from Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE, tendering his resignation as a member of the General Committee. A number of members of the meeting spoke very flatteringly of Mr. DUGANNE's services to the Republican Party, and opposed the acceptance of his resignation. The communication was laid over for further consideration, and the meeting adjourned.

Art.

Among the portraits to be exhibited at the Spring Exhibition of the Academy, opening April 18, will be one of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., which will excite interest among his friends and parishioners, as well as among the art-loving public. The portrait is considered by good judges to be by far the best that has ever been painted of the reverend gentleman, and as certain to do great credit to the artist, Mr. FAGNANI, who is celebrity had success in this branch of art have so long been acknowledged.

The Long Island Railroad Casualty.

Mrs. CATHERINE MCKEON, who was killed Thursday evening while walking on the track of the Flushing and North-side Railroad, was the wife of the man who, with his daughter, saved a train on the Long Island Railroad last Fall, by removing a telegraph-pole which had blown down during the night, and lay directly across the track. It seems that Mrs. MCKEON was waving her handkerchief to some one on the Long Island train, which was passing at the time, and no doubt thought the whistle of the Flushing train was that of the Long Island. As the two roads run side by side, and within only a few yards of each other, the rumbling of the trains is calculated to deceive. At Dutch Kills, and in the immediate vicinity of the accident, four persons have been hit by passing trains, and three of them instantly killed, within a short time.

At the Coroner's inquest held yesterday the following verdict was rendered: "That CATHERINE MCKEON came to her death by being run over by one of the locomotives on the Flushing Railroad, through carelessness of the officers of the road in not keeping a flag-man at the crossing at Dutch Kills to give warning of approaching trains, and also by the engineer not blowing the whistle as ordered by the State law governing railroads." They also censure the Company for not having proper fences.

Renewal of the Harlem Riot—Arrest of the Ringleaders.

The gang of stone-cutters who on Thursday evening created a disturbance in Harlem by an attack upon the men at work in WERNEVELT's stone-yard, in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, returned again last evening and renewed the riot. The men in the yard were obnoxious because they were working, as it was claimed, under rates, and also because they were not members of the Protective Union, and the assailants, therefore, displayed the rancor usual in such feuds. They were unsuccessful, however, in the attempt to force the men to quit work, because of the prompt arrival of a large force of the Twelfth Precinct Police, under Capt. SLOTT. But they were only overawed for the time, and lurking in squads about the locality, attacked the men as they came from work. The Police came instantly to the rescue, and with no other casualty than slight injuries to Sergeant OSBORN, who was knocked down, the rioters were driven off, and six of those most prominent in the affair arrested and locked up to await arraignment before Justice MCQUADE this morning.

These Fenian Arms in Vermont.

From the Montreal Witness.

It has been reported to us, on apparently reliable authority, that a quantity of arms which the Fenians had at Underhill, near Essex Junction, Vt., have recently been sent northward by teams, to be deposited, as is supposed, near the frontier. This movement has been carried on chiefly by night, and has occasioned a good deal of talk about an approaching Fenian raid upon Montreal in its present supposed defenseless state. No [illegible] are spoken of as mustering, and equa-

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THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, Friday, April 1.

REPORTS.

Reports were presented as follows:

By Mr. TWEED—For further improvement of Prospect Park, Brooklyn; also relative to the Court-House and Jail in Brooklyn; also relative to the Croton Aqueduct in New-York; also, for the Relief in favor of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Company C, 22d Regiment, National Guard; also, for the Relief of Commissioners of Emigration; also, for the Relief of the Metropolitan Police District, in New-York and Brooklyn; also, to alter the map of Troy—adverse, agreed to; also, to amend the laws relating to elections.

BILLS REJECTED.

The bill increasing the salary of Canal Appraisers to $2,000 a year and $1,000 for traveling expenses, was lost by a vote of 11 to 14, and a motion to reconsider was tabled.

ELECTION BILLS.

Mr. TWEED reported a bill in relation to elections in the City and County of New-York.

Mr. MURPHY reported a general election bill applicable to the whole State.

THE EXCISE BILL.

The resolution received from the House, asking a Conference Committee on the Excise bill, was taken up. Mr. CRAPSER moved that the Senate agree to the House amendments. Mr. LEWIS moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost, 14 to 17. Mr. CHAPMAN moved to adjourn. Lost, 14 to 18. Mr. TWEED moved a postponement of the subject until Tuesday evening, and that the same be made the special order then. Mr. GENET moved to make it Tuesday morning. Lost, 2 to 24. Mr. TWEED's motion prevailed, 27 to 2.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. FIELDS introduced a bill defining the duties of the Attorney-General in taking proceedings against corporations for violation of restrictions in their charters. Other bills were introduced. A large number of local bills were referred to Subcommittee of the Whole, to be reported complete, as follows:

By Mr. JACOBS—Appropriating $1,000 to repair the roof of the Court-House at Hudson. By Mr. FIELDS—Regulating pawnbrokers and rate of interest; also to prevent the destruction or injury to baggage in the City of New-York; also the Utica Reservoir Land Bill; also, to secure a fair division of debtors' estates to creditors. By Mr. FREAR—Amending the act for transportation of packages, &c., between New-York and Brooklyn; also, amending the act to regulate the quarantine matter from streets in New-York; also, to provide for the completion of Gowanus Canal, in Brooklyn. By Mr. MOONEY—The Yonkers Water Bill; also, the Bill for amending the act for the relief of the Masonic Hall Association of Williamsburg; chartering the Widows' and Orphans' Association of New-York; also, amending the charter of the St. Luke's Hospital of New-York; also, for amending the act authorizing societies to bind out children in their charge, by requiring them to keep records of destination, &c.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. JACOBS—To prevent commercial and manufacturing interests. By Mr. FLIDGETT—Incorporating the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad Company—the bridge across the Hudson from Guttenberg, Hudson County, New-Jersey, City, to Fifty-ninth-street or that vicinity, in New-York. By Mr. DECKER—Incorporating the Richmond County Sewerage Company.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were ordered to third reading:

Amending the charter of the City of Brooklyn; amending the law relative to the care of lunatics and providing commissions for visitations to private asylums; providing for the election of Commissioners of Public Schools and for the government of the Board of Education of Brooklyn; fixing the compensation of County Treasurer to one per cent. of amounts received and paid out by them; making provisions by which railroad companies can take land where an agreement with the owners cannot be reached; appropriating $14,000 to the Fifty-fifth Regiment, National Guard, to pay for uniforms and equipments used by it in the late war.

Mr. NELSON brought in a bill to charter the Emigrant Aid Society of the United States.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—AN Army Order has been issued as follows: "The use of violet and all the various colored inks is hereafter prohibited in official correspondence and records, except carmine or red ink, as generally used in measurements or ruling of record books." Admiral PORTER has been before the House Naval Committee today, and gave information on the subject of naval rank in the British Navy and other countries. The United States Senate has confirmed, belonging to the United States Squadron, and which was detailed to escort the Bowers in carrying the remains of the late George PEABODY hither, will return to Europe in about a month, at which time certain repairs which she is now undergoing at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, are expected to be completed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 1.—The market for American Securities and Stocks was steady. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and Stocks during the day:

	12 M.	2 P. M.	4 P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	....	92¾
Consols for account	92¾	....	92¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	91	91¼	91¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90¾	90¾	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	90¾	90¾	90¾
United States 10-40s	87	87¼	87¼
Illinois Cen. Railroad shares	115	....	114¾
Erie Railroad shares	21¾	21¾	21¾
Atlantic & Gt. West. shares	23¾	23¾	23¾

FRANKFORT, April 1.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened active at 86¾@86¾ and closed flat at 86¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, April 1.—The Bourse opened and closed dull. Rentes opened at 72f. 10c., and closed 72f. 90 centimes.

ANTWERP, April 1.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and unchanged, and closed declining. Standard White, 39¼f.

HAVRE, April 1.—COTTON opened flat and quiet both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire on spot, 132f ⅌ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 132f ⅌ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—Noon.—COTTON—The market opened steady. Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.@11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 61,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken for export and 4,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 422,000 bales, of which 204,000 are American. The receipts of the week were 122,000 bales, of which 108,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 3d. ⅌ central for California White; 8s. 7d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 9d@8s. 10d. for Red Winter. Flour 28s. ⅌ bbl. for Western, and 30s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Extra; for Ohio, 30s. ⅌ bbl. Corn, 5s. 3d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 37s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Barley, 5s. ⅌ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern prime Reed, 76s. 6d. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra Western. Lard, 69s. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 70s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 55s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Common Rosin, 4s. ⅌ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. ⅌ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 3½d. for Refined. Tallow, 46s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 30s. ⅌ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—4 P. M.—COTTON—The market is firmer at the close of the day. Sales of the day are at 14,000 bales. Quotations unchanged. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 340,000 bales, of which 227,000 are American.

TRADE.—Yarns and Fabrics of Cotton and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer at better prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 3d@8s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for California White, and 7s. 11d@8s. 1d. for No. 2 Western. The receipts of Wheat for the past four days amount to 19,000 quarters, of which 7,000 are American. Flour, 28s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 32s. ⅌ quarter for European.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—Rosin, 4s. 6d@5s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for Common North Carolina.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—5 P. M.—COTTON closed firm; Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.@11¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated up 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. CHEESE firm at 70s. 6d. BACON quiet at 55s. Spirits PETROLEUM, 1s. 3d. Linseed Oil, 32s.

LONDON, April 1.—Noon.—Linseed CAKES, £9 10s. ⅌ ton. Linseed Oil, £32 ⅌ ton. TALLOW quiet at 46s. ⅌ cwt. Sperm Oil, £90@£91 ⅌ ton. Whale Oil, £38 ⅌ ton. Calcutta LINSEED dull at 56s. SUGAR dull, both on spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch standard on the spot, 35s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Tea unchanged, at 2s. 2d. ⅌ lb.

LONDON, April 1—3 P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM nearly at 1s. 4½d.@1s. 5½d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed Oil, £32 15s. ⅌ ton.

LONDON, April 1—5 P. M.—TALLOW quiet and steady at 46s. TURPENTINE, 30s. 6d.

HAVRE, April 1.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

BREMEN, April 1.—Petroleum opened flat.

HAMBURG, April 1.—Petroleum opened quiet at 13½ th. 6s.

BREMEN, March 31—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed flat, at 6 thalers 67 groats.

HAMBURG, March 31—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed quiet and unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 1.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull. WHEAT at Shade-street 86@87c. Good for No. 1; No. 2 firm at 78¾c. in the afternoon. No. 3 was unsolicited at 74@76c. CORN is a shade stronger; sales at 77@77½c. for No. 2, and 76c. for no grade; in the afternoon the market was unchanged. OATS advancing; sales at 38½c. for No. 2. RYE firmer; sales at 72c. for regular; and 74c. for fresh. Receipts of No. 2 BARLEY nominally unchanged. HIGHWINES firm at 87c. for wood-bottled, and 86c. for iron-bound. Mess PORK steady at $26. LARD quiet at 14½c. MEATS steady; Dry-salted Shoulders, 9¼@9½c.; Short Ribs, 12¼c.; Sides, 12½c. loose. CATTLE active and steady at $5 75@$6 for Medium to Extra Prime Steers. Live Hogs steady at $6 30@$6 50 for Light; $6 70@$6 80 for Fair to Choice Smooth. RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 1,700 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley, 4,300 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—FLOUR firm and in good demand; Family, $5@$5 50. WHEAT firm at $1 20@$1 12. CORN firm; Sound scarce and wanted at 80c. ⅌ bu. OATS dull at 34c. ⅌ bu. RYE firmer at 70c. ⅌ bu. White. RYE in fair demand at $2@$2 05. BARLEY dull and unchanged; Spring, 90@95c.; Winter, $1@$1 10. PORK buoyant; Middling held at 21½c.; 21c. was the highest price paid. LARD nominally unchanged; the receipts of the week were 1,000 kegs, at 12@12½c. BULK MEAT buoyant at 9½c. for the old process and 9½c. for the patent make. Mess PORK quiet but firm at $27. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders in good demand at 9½c. clear, the latter for heavy. Sides

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, April 1.

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Arrived.

Steam-ship Pennsylvania, (Br.), Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Brooklyn, (Br.), Brown, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Palmas, (Br.), Cousin, London, Horsfall & Agassiz; Lafayette, (Fr.), Rousset, Havre, G. Ithier & Amie; Westmoreland, (Br.), Bailey, Clifton, Wilson & Anna; Wyoming, (Br.), Bailey, Clifton, Wilson & Anna; Rhein, Bremen, Vesta, Philadelphia, Ocean, Baltimore, Dixie, Johnston, Savannah, J. P. Ansten; Gladiator, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Alex. Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Florence Peters, Hogan, Glasgow, Miller & Houghton.

Brig San Nevis, (Br.), Forrest, St. Johns, N. F., Miller, Wilson & Co.; Geo. Dennis, (Br.), Easton, Fortune, Hy. Trowbridge's Sons; Ada, (Br.), Hatfield, St. Croix, Geo. Gerdes; Orbella, F. Sawyer & Co.; Jamaica, Gardner, Dominica, Miller & Houghton; Andrew Leslie, Hughes, Orange River, Miller & Houghton; Hortatio, (Br.), Dow, Sydney, C. N. Jones; Ann Elizabeth, (Br.), Pike, Lagos, Sand; Porto Cabello, Dalton & Brown.

Schr. E. H. Powell, Nickerson, Providencetown, J. S. Case; West Lewis, Crowell, Sandy Hook, J. Lewis; Hillside, Hallett, Boston, Lunas, Turnbullers; A. Abbot, Mason, Dayton, Lunas; Dominion, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Gov. Bishop, Hoxie, Norfolk, G. E. Stephens & Co.; St. James, Keeps, Baltimore, C. E. Stephens & Co.; Ann Eliza, Kelsey, Baltimore, C. E. Stephens & Co.; Rebecca, Lowe, Baltimore, Pike, Lagos, Sand; Porto Cabello, Dalton & Brown.

Schr. E. H. Powell, Nickerson, Providencetown, J. S. Case; West Lewis, Crowell, Sandy Hook, J. Lewis; Hillside, Hallett, Boston, Lunas, Turnbullers; A. Abbot, Mason, Dayton, Lunas; Dominion, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Gov. Bishop, Hoxie, Norfolk, G. E. Stephens & Co.; St. James, Keeps, Baltimore, C. E. Stephens & Co.; Ann Eliza, Kelsey, Baltimore, C. E. Stephens & Co.; Rebecca, Lowe, Baltimore, Pike, Lagos, Sand; Porto Cabello, Dalton & Brown.

Schr. Geo. Amos, Smith, Rockland, J. Ludlam.

Schr. Ellen Parkins, Kinney, Providence.

Schr. Jas. McGee, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. J. H. Brown, Hand, New-Haven.

Schr. Connecticut, Bayles, Norwich.

Schr. J. C. Baldwin, Kinney, Providence.

Schr. Ellen Hamilton, Cole, Norwich.

Schr. Salmon Trout, Bound, Tarrytown.

Schr. E. S. Tyler, Bound, Hartford.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Gray, New-Haven.

Schr. Dick Williams, Rose, Providence.

Schr. S. W. Pendleton, Lane, Taunton.

Schr. Ann, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Robert E. Smith, Romes, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Mack, Whiteman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ivy, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Providence, Harris, Fairhaven, Conn.

Schr. C. C. Goodyear, Bailey, Norwich.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Davidson, Simmons, Providence.

Schr. Mary Lord, Caswell, Providence.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickens, Slocum's Point.

Schr. S. A. Worcester, Frisbee, Providence.

Schr. Lincoln C. Warner, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Spaulding, Cole, New-London.

Schr. Maria Foss, Hoyt, Newport.

Schr. H. Brewer, Edwards, Hartford.

Schr. M. L. Vosburgh, Herrick, New-Haven.

Schr. T. C. Lyman,